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TASS ON MEASURES TO MINIMIZE NUCLEAR 'SURPRISE'

LD232024 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 23 May 83

["The First Strike Concept Is Both Dangerous and Reckless," by Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military writer" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS -- In the Political Declaration approved in early January 1983 the Warsaw Treaty member-states expressed the hope that after the Soviet Union made its unilateral pledge never to be the first to use nuclear weapons all nuclear powers which have not done so would follow suit. Unfortunately, leaders of the NATO countries, primarily the United States, categorically refused to even discuss seriously that exclusively important appeal made by socialist countries. Moreover, the recently-adopted U.S. countervailing strategy regards nuclear war as possible and even advisable under certain circumstances. The U.S. conducts practical preparations for nuclear war, hoping to emerge victorious from it. This is evidenced by the U.S. plans for the deployment of destabilising first-strike nuclear systems -- Pershing-2, MX, Trident-2, and others.

The attitude of the socialist countries and the United States to the first-strike concept illustrates the diametrically opposite views of the two sides on the solution of cardinal issues of war and peace. Rejecting the first-strike concept, the socialist countries proceed from the premise that any nuclear exchange, even a "limited" one at its initial stage, would inevitably escalate into a universal nuclear war, unfathomable in its destructive power. U.S. officials, on the other hand, maintain that a nuclear war can be fought under some scripts drafted beforehand, that the use of nuclear weapons can be restricted to certain yields only, and limited to certain regions, Europe first and foremost. The U.S. President himself said publicly that a nuclear war could be limited to an exchange of strikes in Europe.

Pentagon strategists base their plans on the absurd assumption that in case the United States started a nuclear war the Soviet Union would follow the Washington-prepared scripts for fighting it.

The socialist countries are firmly convinced that the advantages of the first use of nuclear weapons do not necessarily mean victory of the aggressor. Committing a crime against humanity, the aggressor will not receive tangible military advantages. Given the present level of combat readiness of the Soviet Union's strategic forces the United States will be unable to deal a disarming blow at the socialist countries. Only the person who decides to commit suicide can unleash a nuclear war hoping to emerge victorious from it.

The Soviet Armed Forces together with the armed forces of the fraternal socialist countries will defend the socialist gains without wavering, with full determination and using the entire spectrum of their power. The Soviet Union is taking measures to minimise the impact of the element of surprise in case of the first use of nuclear weapons by the aggressor from the U.S. territory and Western Europe so as to deprive it of the hope for impunity in unleashing a nuclear war.

TASS REPORTS ON 19 MAY PLENARY MEETING

LD191[illegible] Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Geneva May 19 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the United States at the negotiations on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe was held here today.

COMMUNIQUE OF BLOC UNESCO ORGANS CONFERENCE

PM231409 Moscow IZVESTIA in Russian 22 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

["Communique of the 21st Coordinating Conference of the Socialist Countries' National Commissions for UNESCO Affairs"]

[Text] A coordinating conference of the socialist countries' national commissions for UNESCO affairs was held in Liblice, CSSR, 17-19 May 1983. Participating in it were delegations from the Belorusian SSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the CSSR, and also the People's Republic of Angola, the DRA, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the PRK, the People's Republic of Mozambique, and Socialist Ethiopia.

The chief item on the conference agenda was an examination of the draft UNESCO program and budget for 1984-85, which has to determine the organization's concrete contribution to resolving urgent world problems and further developing international cooperation in the spheres of education, science, culture, and information.

The conference participants, guided by the foreign policy program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and by the corresponding decisions of recent congresses of the socialist countries' fraternal parties, which were further developed in the Warsaw Pact states' Prague Political Declaration, unanimously proclaimed their determination to uphold the policy of further broadening UNESCO participation in the quest for solutions to mankind's global problems within the sphere of its competence. In this context it was noted with alarm that the international situation has recently been seriously complicated through the fault of imperialist forces headed by the United States. The aggressive policy of the United States and imperialism's most reactionary circles is alien to the interests of peace and increases the threat of nuclear catastrophe. The socialist countries counter this misanthropic policy with a policy of strengthening peace and averting the arms race, a policy of cooperation and mutual understanding among peoples. This was convincingly demonstrated once again by the new foreign policy initiatives advanced by the Warsaw Pact states at the Prague conference and the socialist countries' recent concrete peace proposals. The realization of these peace initiatives would open up new opportunities for broadening UNESCO activity in the interests of resolving the socioeconomic problems facing the peoples, enhancing their well-being, and making civilizations flourish on our planet.

The conference participants came out resolutely in support of the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos, Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Angola, Mozambique, and Socialist Ethiopia and of other peoples defending their revolutionary gains and struggling for their freedom and independence.

It was pointed out during the conference that the Nonaligned Movement is playing an increasing role in the international arena. In the opinion of the conference participants, the decisions of the Seventh Conference of Nonaligned Countries' Heads of State and Government aimed at strengthening detente and extending it to all regions of the world, at liquidating the vestiges of colonialism, racism, and apartheid, at reorganizing international econaomic relations on a just, democratic basis, and at creating a new international information order are consonant with UNESCO's aims and tasks.

The conference sharply condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the genocide against unarmed Lebanese and Palestinians and, in particular, the bloody carnage perpetrated in the Shatila and Sabra refugee camps.

Support was expressed for the heroic struggle of the Arab people of Palestine under the leadership of the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine -- as well as for the struggle of Lebanon's national progressive forces against Israeli aggression.

The conference condemned the South African regime's aggression against the "Frontline States" and demanded an end to this aggression, the immediate and unconditional cessation of the Pretoria regime's occupation of Namibia, and the ensuring of Namibia's independence.

The conference participants paid special attention to the situation in Korea, which has been still further complicated as a result of the policy of aggression and partition being pursued by American imperialism and its stooges. The conference participants demanded an immediate end to American imperialism's aggressive policy and an American troop withdrawal from South Korea and voiced their support for the Korean people's struggle for Korea's peaceful and independent unification.

The conference voiced the conviction that the UNESCO program for 1984-85, which concretizes the main directions of its medium-term plan for the eighties, must firmly enshrine the global problem areas of peace in the organization's activity and the orientation toward worldwide intensification of mutually advantageous international cooperation in the spheres of education, science, culture, and information for the good of all the world's peoples, taking into account the principles of mutual advantage and the equality of nations. Only in this way can UNESCO raise still higher its prestige as an authoritative international organization.

The conference expressed confidence that the upcoming 22nd UNESCO General Conference Session will give a new boost to galvanizing the organization's activity aimed at ensuring the triumph of the ideals of peace and friendship among peoples and improving the political atmosphere on the planet.

The conference participants are convinced that the broadening of European cooperation within the UNESCO framework would be a continuation of the process begun in Helsinki and would help to strengthen security on the European Continent. However, a great danger to this cooperation is posed by the plans to deploy new American medium-range missile weapons in a number of West European countries -- plans whose implementation will still further worsen the international situation.

The conference adopted a statement calling on the world's figures of science, education and culture and on all countries' national commissions on UNESCO affairs to raise their voice in defense of peace, against the threat of nuclear catastrophe, for world peace, and for friendship and cooperation among peoples.

The conference also adopted statements on the situation in the Near East and for the cessation of aggression against Nicaragua.

The conference took place in the businesslike, comradely atmosphere characteristic of relations among fraternal socialist countries.

CEMA COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION HELD IN SOFIA

ID211632 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0715 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Sofia, 21 May (TASS) -- The latest session of the CEMA permanent commission on cooperation in the field of light industry was held here in Sofia. Delegations of the following CEMA member countries took part:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, The Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, the Republic of Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR and the CSSR.

It was stressed at the session that in 25 years of cooperation, successes have been attained in the development of light, timber processing, and printing industries. The many-sided activity of the permanent commission has facilitated a growth in production and has raised the technical level of these industries. The commission has organized cooperation so as to better satisfy the demands of CEMA member countries for industrial consumer goods.

The session reviewed tasks emerging from the decisions of the executive committee of the council and the CEMA committee on cooperation in the scientific and technical cooperation field; approved the order and times for working out proposals for their implementation; summed up the results of cooperation in 1982; and approved a report on work that has been done and the main directions of the activity of the commission for 1983.

CEMA CIVIL AVIATION SESSION HELD IN BAKU

PM231424 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Airline Operators' Cooperation"]

[Text] A regular session of the CEMA Permanent Commission on cooperation in the sphere of civil aviation was held in Baku 17-20 May. Taking part in the session were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR, as well as the SFRY. The participants in the session examined questions of the further improvement of the work of international airlines and the joint training of flying, technical, and air traffic control personnel. The commission session took place in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

EAST BLOC CULTURAL TU LEADERS CONFER IN MOSCOW

PM201312 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 May 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Discussion of Important Topics"]

[Text] The regular consultative meeting between leaders of the trade unions of workers in culture and the arts of socialist countries took place 17-19 May in Moscow. Taking part in it were GDR, Hungarian, Bulgarian, Romanian, CSSR, USSR, and Cuban representatives.

During the meeting they discussed in detail the problems of further enhancing the role played by trade union organizations in spreading socialist competition among creative collectives and examined a wide range of questions concerning various aspects of the activity by trade unions from socialist countries in international cultural organizations.

PRAVDA'S KOTOV ON WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM231024 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 83 First Edition p 4

[Boris Kotov "International Review"]

[Text] High Intensity

The question of limiting nuclear arms in Europe is the most acute, key issue in the present-day international situation. The Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, the latest round of which began in Geneva last Tuesday, 17 May, after a 6-week break, are intended to help resolve this truly urgent task. Hence, the intense attention with which the international public is following the progress of the talks.

Everywhere in the world people are asking: Is there a possibility of overcoming the deadlock in Geneva, are there any new elements in the sides' positions? Yes, there are, as far as the Soviet Union is concerned. This position and the concrete, constructive Soviet proposals put forward in the course of the talks and supplemented with an important, new initiative by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov on 3 May, create a real basis for an honorable, equal agreement. With the implementation of a radical reduction in nuclear arms in Europe, we are prepared to maintain approximate equality between the USSR and NATO not only in terms of medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles, but also in terms of the number of warheads on them. And this equality would be at a considerably lower level than at present, while the Soviet Union would have considerably fewer medium-range missiles and warheads in the European zone than it did prior to 1976.

One Western newspaper, expressing an opinion which is widespread in the world, described the Soviet leader's initiative as a "clue to a way out of the impasse at the talks." In this connection it must be said that the Soviet Union, displaying political good will, has thus traveled its part of the path to a reasonable compromise and an agreement that would take both sides' interests into account and would be based on the principle of equality and identical security.

What about the United States? Judging from recent statements by responsible Washington leaders, it intends to continue its obstructionist line and block the talks, not departing one step from its position, which it knows to be unacceptable to the USSR. On the eve of the resumption of the Geneva talks U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger again insisted on the "zero" and "interim" options, which, as is known, provide for unilateral disarmament by the USSR. And in the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee K. Adelman, the newly fledged director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, stated without beating about the bush that the deployment in Western Europe of "our Pershing II ballistic missiles and ground-based cruise missiles" will begin "later this year."

Finally, President R. Reagan has made public statements on international issues three times in the last 10 days. But not once did he so much as touch on the question of the substance of the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe. This silence is no accident. Evidently the prominent American figure P. Warnke was right when he stated the other day: "An agreement on Eurostrategic systems does not rate very high on President Reagan's list of priority tasks. He would rather deploy these weapons than reduce them. He is holding talks in Geneva because he is forced to, for political reasons."

The magazine DER SPIEGEL reports that Weinberger will bring to Bonn on 30 May a "detailed schedule for the deployment of nuclear missiles" in the FRG -- the first 18 Pershing II's. According to reports in the London press, American contingents for servicing cruise missiles are already arriving at British bases. That is how things stand as regards Washington.

So what is left of the widely publicized assertions of Paul Nitze, head of the American delegation at the Geneva talks, to the effect that he now has "more freedom of action" than before? Propaganda, smoke and fog. Equally little value can be attached to the myth of Reagan's "flexible position," launched in recent days in THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper, which asserts without a moment's hesitation that as a result of the "change in the U.S. stance" the Geneva talks "will be conducted more energetically and rapidly than the previous rounds." Where is this change? There is none. As the American DAILY WORLD newspaper rightly observed, the U.S. Administration has now come to the talks "with the same old baggage."

It needed the talk about "flexibility" for a quite specific purpose -- to reduce the intensity of the mass antimissile, antinuclear demonstrations in Europe and at home on the one hand, and on the other to "appease" its own intractable legislators and push through Congress huge military appropriations for a program of production and deployment of the MX strategic missile system. But if Washington congressmen allow their arms to be twisted, millions of sensible people on both sides of the ocean who are opposed to the threat of war cannot be deceived. The growing danger is leading more amd more strata of the population and politicians to recognize the need for active antiwar actions -- people who only yesterday were at best complacent about the danger.

For instance, a statement published by the Social Democratic Party of Germany Presidium on 18 May says "There is no time to lose." "The failure of the Geneva talks would entail unpredictable consequences for the policy of arms control and detente and would give rise to the danger of a new spiral in the nuclear missile arms race in Europe."

The voice of Soviet peace supporters rant out mightily in unison with the West Europeans' antiwar demands this week. "For mankind's delivery from the threat of nuclear war, for disarmament and peace -- an all-union conference of scientists was held in Moscow under that slogan. A large antiwar rally was held in the capital's Luzhniki Stadium on 19 May. In recent days the young people of the GDR and working people in other socialist countries have demonstrated their will for peace in rallies and street marches many thousands strong. The intensity of the peace-loving forces' struggle to deliver Europe from the American nuclear missile threat is growing.

As Equals

The Soviet Union builds its relations with developing countries whose peoples have cast off the colonial yoke and are following the path of progressive transformations on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect and trust. Vivid evidence of this is provided by the results of the friendly working visit to the USSR by Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, which ended this week.

The results of the visit were very fruitful. At the high-ranking Angolan guest's meeting with Comrade Yu.V. Andropov in the Kremlin on 16 May, certain topical problems of the international situation were examined, first and foremost the situation in the south of the African Continent, as well as questions of Soviet-Angolan bilateral relations. In the course of the exchange of views both sides stressed the demand for the immediate end to South Africa's undeclared war against Angola and the withdrawal of the racists' troops from its territory. Attempts by the United States and its allies to delay the granting of independence to the Namibian people by means of artificially linking that problem with unrelated questions of the presence of Cuban internationalist servicemen in Angola were resolutely condemned. Yu.V. Andropov and J.E. dos Santos expressed satisfaction with the steady strengthening of friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Angola and came out in favor of further developing ties and contacts in all spheres.

In this respect great significance is attached to the Soviet-Angolan documents which were signed: An agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the MPLA-Labor Party, a protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Angola in 1983-1984, and a plan for party ties between the CPSU and the MPLA-Labor Party.

The results of the Soviet-Angolan talks were approved at the latest session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. It reaffirmed the CPSU's and the Soviet state's line of further developing and strengthening political, economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation between the two countries. Here, it was noted that the Soviet Union will continue to support Angola in the defense of its sovereignity and revolutionary gains and to strengthen solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people and other peoples of the African Continent against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

"The USSR has shown itself to be a firm, reliable friend to India," the HINDUSTANI TIMES newspaper noted in an editorial article on 18 May, commenting on the results of the official visit to India by a Soviet Government delegation, which ened this week. The visit, the newspaper believes, will provide new impetus for the further development of friendly ties between the two countries and the development of fruitful, mutually advantageous cooperation.

Successes exist here. The other day saw the opening of an oil refinary in Mathura (Uttar Pradesh State), one of the biggest Indian-Soviet economic cooperation projects. At present industrial projects constructed in India with Soviet assistance smelt 30 percent of total steel output, extract 16 percent of the iron ore and 60 percent of the oil, and produce nearly half the equipment for metallurgical enterprises and a considerable proportion of drilling and mining machinery. More than 100,000 skilled Indian specialists have been trained with our country's participation, and an important contribution has been made to resolving the problem of training national cadres.

An agreement between the USSR and India on cooperation to build the second phase of the Visakhapatnam metallurgical combine has now been signed in Delhi. There was also an examination of progress in fulfilling the 1979 long-term program for economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation, the 1980 agreement on economic and technical cooperation, and the agreements reached last September during Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to the Soviet Union. The two sides agreed that the 50-100 percent increase in the volume of Soviet-Indian trade planned for 1985 is quite feasible. They expressed the intention of seeking new spheres of mutually advantageous cooperation between India and the USSR.

Soviet-Indian friendship, tested by time and enshrined in the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, is a valuable asset for our peoples and a convincing example of the beneficial nature of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different sociopolitical systems. It is an important factor for universal peace and stability.

Imperialism's Handwriting

International imperialism causes tremendous troubles to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Its sinister handwriting can now be perceived in many countries.

Deep indignation is aroused among the international public by reports which continue to come in from Chile.

The fascist military regime of Washington's stooge Pinochet is trying to use violence and terror to suppress the Chilean people's growing struggle for the restoration of democracy and independence to the country, which has been enslaved by Yankee imperialism. Mass cruel repressions descended on the participants in the "national protest day" held in response to an appeal by trade unions on 11 May and the subsequent strikes and antigovernment demonstrations. The country's leftwing parties, operating underground, have issued -- for the first time in the last 10 years -- a joint appeal to the people for unity and mobilization and for the stepping up of the struggle against the fascist military tyranny.

The actions of another American puppet -- the Paraguayan dictator Stroessner -- are also fully in accordance with the spirit of Washington's "program for democracy and public diplomacy." According to reports from the Paraguayan capital Asuncion this week, the police have arrested 30 well-known trade union, student and church leaders. The authorities have given orders for the arrest of another 300 opponents of the antipopular regime.

The excesses of Alvaro Magana's pro-American regime continue in long-suffering El Salvador, where the United States, as BUSINESS WEEK magazine assures us, is striving, you see, to "strengthen democracy." Incapable of smashing the armed struggle of rebels from the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, who now control half the country's territory, the puppet authorities and their American "advisers" are perpetrating bloody repressions against the peaceful population. According to Gregorio Rosa Chavez, assistant archbishop of San Salvador, in the week 8 through 15 May alone, 364 peaceful citizens suspected of "sympathies with the guerrillas" fell victim to punitive squads. In all some 2,000 civilians have died in the country in January through May.

The undeclared "dirty war" continues against Nicaragua, waged by U.S. imperialism through counterrevolutionary gangs of surviving Somozists with the assistance of subunits of the Honduran Army. After examining the question of aggression against Nicaragua the UN Security Council adopted a resolution reaffirming Nicaragua's right to live in peace and security and without outside interference.

But Washington continues to elaborate further plans for stifling the Nicaraguan revolution, which J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. representative to the United Nations, calls an "unprecedented threat"... to the United States! "The Reagan administration's aim," the well-known observer A. Lewis writes in THE NEW YORK TIMES, "is to isolate Nicaragua in the region through a secret war and economic pressure and through support for the Guatemalan and Salvadoran regimes, however bloody they may be." But the observer comes to the inevitable conclusion that the chances of isolating the Nicaraguan revolution are "equal to zero".

FURTHER COVERAGE ON MOSCOW SCIENTISTS' MEETING

IZVESTIYA Editorial

PM232017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "May Science Serve Peace"]

[Text] Mankind's collective reason is rebelling increasingly vocally and resolutely against the danger of thermonuclear catastrophe threatening it. And scientists -- those guardians of reason armed with objective knowledge and able to accurately and profoundly express the viewpoint of every section of society on the problems of war and peace -- are waging an increasingly active struggle for peace and the preservation of life on earth.

Who knows better than they how monstrous the consequences would be if a nuclear conflict is not averted? And who knows better than they that the peoples' future can and must be protected against the encroachments of bellicose reaction headed by Washington? "The forces of peace are mightier than the forces of war. And if they are all mobilized they are capable of creating an insuperable barrier in the path of the forces of aggression and guaranteeing lasting peace for the peoples." This was the unanimous conclusion formulated in the appeal of the All-Union Conference of Scientists for Saving Mankind From the Threat of Nuclear war and for Disarmament and Peace which has just ended in Moscow. This conclusion is the common conviction of all those for whom the sole purpose of science is to serve the people.

Science.... Not centuries but millenia have passed since mankind first began to master this unique form of "spiritual production." The path of scientific inquiry has been a thorny one. Thorny but fruitful. And if the current level of scientific and technical development enables all of mankind's basic needs for food, housing, energy, education, and health care to be met in the foreseeable future, within the lifetime of less than a single generation, thanks for this are due to those who have braved and are braving the thorns of ignorance to scale the heights of progress.

But it was Galileo, the father of new-age science, who warned that among the fruits of "spiritual production" there could also appear "innovations" which "seek to make minds, which were created free, the slaves of another's will" and "are capable of ruining the republic and destroying the state." This warning sounds a hundred times more topical today, in the early eighties of the 20th century, than it did three and a half centuries ago: drawing on the achievements of -- yes, that's right, science! -- minds enslaved by another's will -- the will of the imperialist Moloch -- have developed and are continuing to develop forces of destruction and instruments of death.

According to the United Nations, the stockpile of thermonuclear weapons in the world is so large that if they were all detonated simultaneously the explosion (measured in TNT) would be more than 5,000 times greater than all the explosions in the history of warfare, including both the U.S. atomic bombs. In 1939-45 alone war claimed around 55 million human lives. Current stocks of lethal nuclear devices are already enough to destroy all life on Earth many times over.

Admittedly, thermonuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles are also the fruits of civilization and also depend on the findings of scientific inquiry. There is, however, Science and "science."

Karl Marx elaborated a proposition on transforming science from "spiritual production" to a productive force. And it is science, as a PRODUCTIVE force, that developed socialist society according to Marx's teaching on scientific socialism as embodied by Lenin's party. "The Communist Party proceeds from the premise that the building of a new society is simply inconceivable without science," the 26th CPSU Congress confirmed.

But whereas for us, science is an instrument of creation, for the imperialist leaders, "science" is now first and foremost an arsenal, which night and day is refining existing instruments of destruction and developing new ones. Pershings, cruise missiles, neutron weapons, and binary gases are its "achievements." These same "achievements," and the destructive nature of modern imperialism, are to blame for the universally known fact that world spending on military research and development had topped $35 billion a year by the start of the current decade, and represents one-fourth of total world spending on research and development overall.

It is imperialist reaction's boundless desire to establish global superiority which commits 5 million civilians and 500,000 scientists and engineers to the voracious military research machine.

It is hard to imagine the fruits which science could bestow on people were it able to release all these material resources and all its potential for resolving problems still awaiting solutions. It is, on the other hand, easy to imagine where the militarization of science and its mobilization under the banner of adventurist forces in the West could lead. It is easy because science itself is now furnishing ever more evidence of the ruinousness of the arms race policy proclaimed by Washington and demanding increasingly loudly: "Prevent a thermonuclear catastrophe before it is too late!"

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stresses: "...the peoples' biggest current concern is the need to preserve peace and prevent a nuclear catastrophe. There is nothing more important in the international sphere for our party, the Soviet state, and all the planet's peoples." The work of the Moscow forum of scientists provides convincing proof that Soviet people are ready to use all their experience, knowledge, and reason to help solve the most important global problem of our time -- the problem of preventing a thermonuclear war. They are fully aware of their duty to reveal the truth about the consequences of a nuclear catastrophe for mankind and to explain to the peoples that the real cause of the military threat is the adventurist policy of aggressive U.S. and NATO circles.

Statements by the progressive intelligentsia of our time against the danger of world war are a well known historical fact. However, it is also a matter of historical fact that a military threat cannot be parried by acting separately and allowing fragmentation to the detriment of the main and common concern. This conclusion is most clearly confirmed by the tragedy of World War II. And World War III can only be averted by closing its opponents' ranks, pooling the forces of honest scientists on the main front, and standing shoulder to shoulder with the peace movement.

Fulfilling their duty to posterity, Soviet scientists are ready to cooperate and do cooperate with all who share the peoples' alarm, believe in the triumph of peace on our planet, and are willing to honestly defend people's sacred right -- the right to life. Soviet science's finest representatives expressed their readiness in the spring 1981 appeal "To the Scientists of the World" and the "Appeal to All the World's Scientists" issued in April 1983. They are active participants in the Pugwash Movement and every international forum genuinely concerned by the present state of the arms race and seeking to resolutely overcome the threat posed by militarism.

In both their actions and theri daily work for the good of man Soviet scientists are guided by historical optimism. The appeal of the Moscow forum of scientists proclaims: "Mankind's collective reason and common will can and must halt the fatal trend toward intensifying the arms race! A nuclear catastrophe can and must be averted!"

More Speakers Cited

PM240930 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Responsibility for the Future of the Planet"]

[Excerpts] Scientists hold a particular place in the ranks of the world public movement to avert the threat of nuclear war. Millions of people heed their authoritative opinion on the danger threatening all mankind and the entire planet.

For 3 days their weighty words of warning have been heard from the rostrum of the all-union conference of scientists which ended work in Moscow 19 May.

The conference participants were addressed by Senator N. Pasti (Italy). On the basis of official documents of the United States and all its allies, he showed convincingly that the American Administration and NATO resort to juggling with facts and figures so as to demonstrate the existence of alleged USSR military superiority. He categorically rejected these fabrications. At the same time the senator drew attention to the Soviet Union's clear, concrete proposals aimed at lessening military tension in Europe and throughout the world.

M.S. Asimov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and president of the Tajik SSR Academy of Sciences, devoted his speech to an exposure of militarism as the ideology and policy of imperialism's aggressive circles.

E. Yu. Yusupov, vice president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, spoke on the socioeconomic and political consequences of the arms race for the developing countries.

An. A. Gromyko, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, touched on the problems of the developing countries, which are becoming increasingly forcefully aware of the threat which nuclear war represents for them. Speaking of the state of international relations, he stressed that they are in a critical condition today. This is largely explained by the fact that the U.S. business world, which includes many sensible people who do not associate their activity with the arms race, seems to have lost control of the politicians, who rely, in international affairs, on the methods of military pressure, threats against socialism, and the fanning of military hysteria.

The conference was also addressed by B. Sendov, deputy chairman of the WPC and vice president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; R. Khan, Indian member of parliament and professor of the J. Nehru University; Prof. A. (Dirkham) (Syria) Academician K. Fuchs (GDR); Prof M. Nalecz, chairman of the Polish Committee for the Defense of Peace; O.M. Nefedov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Academician B.B. Piotrovskiy.

The conference participants adopted an appeal to all scientists of the world.

The conference also established a Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defense of Peace and Against Nuclear War. Academician Ye. P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, became head of the committee.

The Soviet scientists and their foreign colleagues visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

FURTHER REPORTS ON GORBACHEV VISIT TO CANADA

Ottawa Activities Noted

PM201255 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 May First Edition carries on page four three brief Ottawa, 19 May TASS reports under the general heading "USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation in Canada." The first says that the "Head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation paid visits to (E. Nilsen), leader of the Progressive Conservative Party in Parliament, and E. Broadbent, leader of the New Democratic Party"; the second says that the USSR Embassy in Canada arranged a reception for the delegation; the third says that "the Soviet delegation has left for a tour of the country."

Arrives in Toronto

LD210902 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, led by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Commission of Legislative Proposals of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which is in Canada on an official visit, arrived in Toronto.

Speaking at a reception, Comrade Gorbachev noted that a considerable part of Soviet-Canadian trade is connected with Ontario Province. Timbrell, the Ontario minister of agriculture and food, spoke out in favor of the further development of contacts in various fields between Canada and the Soviet Union.

Visits Agricultural Center

LD211016 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 21 May 23

[Text] Toronto May 21 TASS -- The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Draft Legislation Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Mikhail Gorbachev, now on an official visit to Canada, is continuing its tour of the country.

The delegation began the acquaintance with one of the most developed branches of the Canadian economy -- agriculture -- with a visit to the research animal husbandry center of the Agriculture Ministry, located in the vicinity of Ottawa. Canadian Minister of Agriculture Eugene Francis Whelan, who accompanies the Soviet parliamentarians, and director of the center Dr R.S. Ghau, told the guests about activity of the scientific institution.

The delegation also viewed farms, hothouses and enterprises which process agricultural produce in the area of Windsor. That area of Canada, adjacent to the Great Lakes, is famous for its high developed vegetable growing, orchards, dairy cattle breeding.

On Friday the delegation came to Toronto, the administrative center of Ontario. The government of the province held a dinner in honour of the Soviet parliamentarians. Welcoming the guests, Minister of Agriculture and Food of Ontario D. Timbrell declared for further development of contacts and exchanges in different fields between Canada and the Soviet Union. Mikhail Gorbachev noted that a considerable part of Soviet-Canadian trade is linked this way or other with Ontario. At plants in Windsor Canadian workers are building for Soviet miners large-duty dump trucks. In Toronto there are mixed Soviet-Canadian companies which sell Soviet-made machine tools and tractors to Canada.

The delegation continues touring the country.

Tours Alberta, Ends Visit

LD231121 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Calgary (Alberta Province) May 23 TASS -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Commission of Legislative Proposals of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is completing today its official visit to Canada.

The Soviet parliamentarians stayed during the past two days in Alberta Province, one of the largest grain and livestock regions of the country. They visited big ranches near Calgary where Canadian livestock breeders grow cattle for meat on pastures in the open round the year in the conditions of rather harsh climate. Canadian specialists accomplished noticeable successes in breeding varieties of cattle which withstand frost and winds of the prairie. During a visit to one of the grain farms, its owner, farmer J. Losen, shared his experience in growing stable crops in the semi-arid zone, using burrowless soil cultivation.

This method, according to Canada's Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan, who is accompanying the delegation in the trip around the country, is widely used in other steppe regions of the country as well.

Farmers and authorities of Alberta, during meetings with the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, expressed interest in further development of cooperation and broader exchange of experience and scientific achievements. Soviet-Canadian cooperation in agriculture rests on a reliable basis: the two countries signed a long-term programme in September 1981.

The province's Agriculture Minister Leroy Fjorbotten, at a dinner in honour of the Soviet delegation given by the Alberta government, expressed readiness to continue to follow this path.

Mikhail Gorbachev stressed in his speech that there are all grounds for developing fruitful mutually beneficial relations in many spheres -- trade, economy, agriculture, culture and sport. We want more products of industry and agriculture to come from Alberta, the head of the parliamentary delegation pointed out. As far as the USSR is concerned, we are prepared to reciprocate by deliveries of automobiles, tractors and other farming machinery, and consumer goods.

All meetings held by the Soviet delegation during seven days of its stay in Canada were characterized by a business-like nature of conversations and benevolent attitude of Canadians. The visit showed that state and public figures, parliamentarians, irrespective of their party affiliation, businessmen and farmers who received the guests believe that broader ties with the Soviet Union in all areas meet Canada's national interests, and that there are great reserves and possibilities for their consolidation. The visit, which evokes great interest in Canada, was a success. Its results will help consolidate good relations between the "neighbours across the Pole" -- the USSR and Canada.

Departs 23 May

LD240511 Moscow TASS in English 0500 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Calgary (Alberta Province) May 24 TASS -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Commission for Legislative Proposals of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left for home on Monday night. **The delegation stayed in Canada on an official visit at the invitation of the country's federal Parliament.**

REAGAN ADDRESSES 'CRIMINAL ELEMENTS' ON CUBA

LD231544 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS -- TASS news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes:

The unbridled anti-Cuban campaign, which has long been waged by the Washington administration, has assumed an unprecedented scale recently. The fashion for the campaign is set by the U.S. President himself. It is precisely on his initiative that an assemblage was held in Miami of all kind of criminal elements, who fled from Cuba and found refuge in the USA. Among them are servitors of former dictator Batista, a butcher of the Cuban people, criminals and chiefs of bandit terrorist organizations, which were set up under the aegis of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, the participants of the armed intervention in Playa Giron, which was sponsored by Washington and suffered a disgraceful failure. President Reagan has found for himself the most well-wishing and grateful audience among that counter-revolutionary rabble, whom the Cuban people well-deservedly described as "gusanos" (worms). Addressing that audience he felt quite at home. Each of his words was permeated with ferocious hatred for revolutionary Cuba, for the Soviet Union and socialism as a whole.

Apparently wishing to please his audience, the U.S. President used a whole set of anti-Cuban slanders, falsehoods and lies. He went so far as to allege that Cuba had stopped to be an independent state, that its people allegedly live in an atmosphere of terror, repressions and sufferings, etc. The provocative statements by Reagan merit no attention. Anyone who at least once visited Cuba, among them citizens of the USA and Latin American countries, knows that there is no grain of truth in them. It must be believed that Reagan himself knows about that too, but the point is that to the American President, who is obsessed with pathological class hatred for socialism, the achievements scored by the socialist Cuban state in all spheres of life are death. One shall not overlook the fact either that represented in the present U.S. Administration are the interests of the mafia, which once derived enormous profits in Cuba. Indeed, it is these persons together with Reagan who dream of restoring in Cuba the order which once existed under the bloody Batista regime. They dream of making short shrift of the Cuban revolution, which is a model and example for the Latin American peoples suffering under the heel of U.S. imperialism.

President Reagan, as is clearly seen from his speech in Miami, is literally longing for the times when the so-called "big stick policy" proclaimed by Theodore Roosevelt early this century enabled Washington to overthrow high-handedly the Latin American governments unwelcome to it, widely using with that aim such an instrument of this policy as armed intervention. And while the U.S. President has not yet openly called for a new armed invasion of Cuba, this is done for him by Senator Barry Goldwater, who gained during the years of the Vietnam adventure the sorry reputation of one of the most rabid ultra-reactionaries and obscurantists of the American political arena, whose ties with the American mafia are also well-known. In his interview with the CBS television company, which immediately followed Reagan's speech in Miami, Goldwater most cynically advocated an armed invasion of Cuba.

Those who are now banking on the use of military force against revolutionary Cuba should be reminded that in the past, too, Washington more than once launched dangerous militaristic adventures against Cuba. But all of them are known to have ended in a disgraceful failure. The Cuban people, who have for more than a quarter of a century now firmly and confidently marched on the path chosen by them, are not alone. They rely on the widest support and solidarity of the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole, of the entire progressive mankind. There is no force that would be able to sidetrack them from that path.

REMARKS BY WHITE HOUSE CONSULTANT ON USSR SCORED

LD190853 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 19 May 83

["Scientific Slanderer" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 19 TASS -- The voice of Richard Pipes has in recent years been very often heard in the unsavoury choir of anti-Sovieteers in the Washington arena. In the capacity of the President's advisor for East European and Soviet affairs in the United States' National Security Council and now as White House consultant, Pipes toils hard in this unseemly sphere.

Pipes declared unabashedly that the USSR has always been aggressive and, to make his point, refers to the very origin of the Soviet state in 1917. And this has been said by a man who in the United States is regarded as a "specialist" in Russian and Soviet history.

Everyone knows full well that the first law of the Soviet authorities was the decree on peace which proclaimed war "the gravest crime against mankind."

Pipes goes to the lengths, Vitaly Korionov emphasies, of alleging that Lenin's policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems led to the moral disarmament of the West. Indeed, evidently Mr. Pipes cannot reconcile himself with the failure of the plans of those circles in the United States that armed Hitler, paving his way for aggression in the East, and that tried to prevent the setting up of the anti-Nazi coalition, but could not do this.

All thoughts of Richard Pipes are aimed at harming the Soviet Union.

U.S. MILITARY PROJECTS, DEPLOYMENT PLANS VIEWED

LD200159 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 19 May 83

[Vladyslav Kozyakov Commentary]

[Text] Two major military projects are now under discussion on Capitol Hill. One is the creation of an antiballistic missile system in space. The other is the development of the MX missile. The debate on the two issues is truly indicative, especially as far as the position of the administration is concerned. In both cases the White House takes huge allocations and is determined to initiate a new round of the nuclear blackmail. And in both cases it tries to invent various pretexts and mislead the American public. [Word indistinct] Kenneth Adelman, the new director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Arms Control. He admitted that the United States has refused so far to support a Soviet move in the United Nations for banning weapons in space. The United States, he added, should not apss into negotiations on these subjects. Trying to justify that position Kenneth Adelman referred to the difficulty of reaching a verifiable agreement with the Soviet Union.

The argument looks truly strange. Let's recall that the Soviet Union and the United States worked out and signed many verifiable agreements. Among them are the treaty on banning nuclear weapons tests in three spheres, the international convention on banning bacteriological weapons, the treaty on the limitation of the antiballistic missile systems, and also the SALT II Treaty, signed in Vienna in 1979 and not ratified by the American side, to mention just a few. All these are verifiable agreements.

Commenting on Kenneth Adelman's testimony, Senator Paul Tsongas of Massachusetts said it meant the administration would stall and avoid negotiations because of a desire to test and deploy an antisatellite weapon, now under development, and to preserve President Reagan's proposal. In other words, in this particular case the administration gives priority not to talks but to an ever-growing military confrontation.

As for the debate on the MX missile, the White House is using tactics which are somewhat different. The other day President Reagan sent a letter to members of Congress meant to convince them he was seriously committed to arms control. He asserted that MX would help conduct negotiations. But this argument is also a misleading one. It is also aimed at escalating the nuclear arms race. As THE NEW YORK TIMES noted, many Americans fail to see how a deployment of a missile system would lead to arms reduction and they continue to doubt the sincerity of the administration's portrayal of itself as a friend of the arms control cause.

Similar doubts are expressed by members of Congress. As (?Thomas Downey), representative of New York, said, the administration is moving only because it wants a new missile, not because it understands the importance of arms control. Such is the approach of the Reagan administration to the two major military issues now under discussion on Capitol Hill and throughout the United States. It resorts to different controversial and illogical arguments to defend its position in each particular case. But its main goal is the same -- that is, to get the approval by the American people of another dangerous escalation of the nuclear arms race.

The plans to deploy MX missiles in America and Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe, which are the first strike weapons, and also to develop an antimissile system in space -- these plans show quite clearly that the Reagan administration tries to break the existing balance of forces and achieve a military supremacy. The plans, if implemented, would inevitably lead to an ever-growing threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

U.S. PLANS ON WEAPONS DEPLOYMENT IN SPACE HIT

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article

PM191153 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 May 1983 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Militarization of Space"]

[Text] Washington, 18 May -- The Reagan administration intends to accelerate sharply the development and construction of new weapon systems meant for deployment in outer space. Judging by statements made by R. deLauer, U.S. under secretary of defense, Washington is planning as early as in the current fiscal year to at least double the appropriations for this program and raise them to $2 billion. For purposes of comparison it must be recalled that, as the PBS television company recently reported, "merely" $2 billion was spent by the Pentagon in all the preceding years to create various laser weapon systems and other arms planned for deployment in space.

Meanwhile, the United States is already not only developing but also testing space weapons. As THE WASHINGTON POST reported, citing well-informed Congressional sources, one type of laser weapon meant to destroy enemy targets at distances of several thousand kilometers was tested last fall. It is also known that a group of experts headed by Lieutenant General D. Graham, retired, former director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, has been working for a number of years on a program code-named "High Frontier," which envisages the launching into space of 432 satellites, each carrying 40-50 missiles. The cost of this program, according to the most conservative estimates, is $50 billion.

Ikle Remarks Cited

LD182016 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Washington May 18 TASS -- The U.S. Republican administration regards outer space to be a sphere in which auxiliary military operations can be conducted, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been told today by U.S. Defence Under Secretary Fred Ikle. Already now the Pentagon is ever more actively using near earth space for performing command, control and communication functions in carrying out military operations on land and at sea. Apart from that, artificial earth satellites are widely used with reconnaissance and navigation aims as well as for collecting meteorological data for land troops.

The U.S. under secretary of defence claimed that the use of outer space by the United States for military purposes fully accords with international law. He left no doubt that the Pentagon intends to accelerate the transfer of the arms race into near-earth space. The policy of the Defence Department, he said, provides for the creation of military outer space systems that would include both vital ground elements and orbital stations.

SENATE RATIFICATION ON PERSHING FUNDS NOTED

LD201712 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 20 May 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Lev Novikov]

[Excerpt] Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO expresses the firm conviction that the forces of peace are mightier than the forces of war. They are capable of erecting an insurmountable barrier in the way of aggressive forces. The erection of such a barrier is urgently required because of the aggressive policy of Washington and its allies. There are sufficient facts to confirm this. Here is just one example.

In the United States the Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, having yielded to powerful pressure from the White House and the Pentagon, has ratified the administration's request for the allocation of more than $450 million extra for the manufacture of Pershing II missiles. Thus the Pentagon is gaining the opportunity of stepping up to the maximum the preparations for their deployment in West Europe. The first 18 missiles of this class equipped with nuclear warheads are to be deployed on FRG territory in December this year.

TASS CITES U.S. OFFICIALS OPPOSED TO MX MISSILE

LD201448 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Washington May 20 TASS -- A group of prominent American specialists on military-political matters, speaking at a meeting of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, declared against the programme of production and deployment of new "MX" inter-continental ballistic missiles.

The "MX" is the first-strike weapon which adds to the risk of war. Deployment of "MX" missiles will lead to disruption of the balance of the strategic forces between the USA and the USSR and further escalation of the arms race, said former director of the National Security Agency, retired Admiral Noel Gayler.

Former Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Gerald Smith noted that "MX" missiles would be deployed with the United States sharply building up its strategic bombers and several types of cruise missiles.

He characterised as "unrealistic" the U.S. stand at the Geneva negotiations on limitation and reduction of strategic armaments at which the United States seeks to attain advantage over the Soviet Union. It is no wonder that no results were attained so far at the negotiations, Bundy added.

In the opinion for former CIA director Admiral Stansfield Turner there is no need at all for "MX" missiles.

Thomas Downey, member of the House of Representatives, denounced the decision on deployment of "MX" missiles. In an article published in the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, he firmly declared for the need of undelayed steps that would make it possible to curb the arms race. The congressman noted the exclusive significance of the early attainment of an accord on mutual and verifiable freeze on nuclear arsenals.

O'Neill Remarks Noted

LD240643 Moscow TASS in English 0605 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Washington May 24 TASS -- Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress, has condemned the program worked out by the Reagan administration for the development and deployment of the MX inter-continental ballistic missiles. In a statement circulated here on Monday he emphasized that the realisation of the program would inevitably lead to a new spiral of the dangerous race of nuclear arms.

MOSCOW VIEWS PENTAGON REPORT ON LAND-BASED MISSILES

LD211108 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] A Pentagon report issued on Thursday is very pessimistic about the rate of survival of American land-based missiles. It estimates that by 1989 only one to eight percent of them will sruvive what the report calls a well-executed Soviet first strike. One observer Igor Dmitriyev makes this comment:

Earlier this week the former United States ambassador to Moscow, George Kennan, said that public discussion in the United States had become almost totally militarized, in fact, to a point where a casual reader or listener could conclude that some sort of military showdown was the only conceivable development. The Pentagon report on Thursday is a case in point. For a casual American reader or listener it is a clear warning about the Soviet Union being an aggressor. It does not mention the Soviet pledge never to be the first to use nuclear arms; so, when echoed by thousands of news outlets, like local stations, the Pentagon report will play into the hands of those propagandists who brainwash the American public with stories of a Soviet threat. However, the prime target of the report was not a casual American reader or listener -- it was the Congress. In a major drive for peace, stability and disarmament President Reagan wants Congress to approve the MX missile. His carrot to the legislators is a promise to be more flexible in arms control; as a stick, he uses the time-tested scare tactics. That is where the Pentagon report, with its very pessimistic conclusions, comes in.

As American legislators are fond of studying various wartime scenarios, known as worst case and best case scenarios, let us turn to the Pentagon report and study it from a purely military point of view. Only 20 percent of the American strategic arsenal is on land; 80 percent of its nuclear warheads are on bombers and submarines. So, even if we suppose that all American land-based missiles are destroyed, the United States will be left with far more than is needed for retaliation.

In the case of the Soviet Union, the situation is quite the opposite. Only 30 percent of the Soviet arsenal is on submarines and bombers, while the remaining 70 percent is on land-based missiles. So, who is more vulnerable to an attack? And, consequently, who should fear a first strike more, if, according to the Pentagon, missiles and fixed land-based silos are the most vulnerable of them all?

When President Reagan and the Pentagon urge Congress to approve the high 10-warhead MX, they are seeking not only to build up their strategic forces well in excess even of the present overkill level, but also to add a first strike capability to them. President Reagan's drive for peace in the form of his battle in Congress for the MX is a grand deception of both the lawmakers and many millions of casual readers and listeners. And not only in the United States.

TASS ON U.S. PLANS FOR 'UNDERWATER WAR' AGAINST USSR

LD191203 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2145 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Washington, 19 May (TASS) -- The United States is preparing for waging an extensive underwater war against the USSR, including the ice-covered Arctic waters. Admiral G. Watkins, chief of staff of the U.S. Navy, told correspondents about these plans, worked out by the Pentagon as part of its campaign of global militaristic preparations.

In his words, the U.S. Department of the Navy in the very near future intends to request funds for the creation of a new submarine which will be better equipped and more modern in comparison with the present generation of nuclear submarines. Special stress will be placed on making the boat capable of conducting combat action under a thick cover of ice in direct proximity to the northern coast of the USSR.

The new submarine, it is presumed, will have a water displacement of up to 10,000 tons, whereas submarines of the Los Angeles class will have a displacement of less than 7,000 tons.

U. S. SAID DEVELOPING NEW MISSILE SYSTEMS FOR EUROPE

LD232104 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] The United States is stepping up work on new missile systems to be deployed in Western Europe. According to a spokesman for the American Armed Forces, the initial tests have been completed of a multiple rocket launcher of great power. The system can fire 2 clusters with 12 rockets each in 1 salvo to wipe out an area amounting to that of 6 football pitches. In the 10 years to come the United States is planning to produce nearly 500,000 such rockets.

PENTAGON ORDERS SATELLITES FOR 'MILITARY PURPOSES'

LD211954 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] The Pentagon has awarded a contract to Rockwell International Corporation for building 28 artificial earth satellites for military purposes. They will form an integral part of the (?North) Star global space system, which is being created within the framework of the program for developing the U. S. strategic nuclear potential.

ADMINISTRATION SAID UNWILLING TO AGREE ON CW BAN

PM201358 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 83 First Edition p 5

[Oleg Tsarav "Commentator's Column": "There Is No Response"]

[Text] A few days ago a group of U. S. congressmen introduced a draft resolution in the House of Representatives calling for a worldwide ban on chemical weapons.

This step was prompted by the increasingly intense debate in Congress over the new Pentagon program for the so-called "modernization" of the U.S. chemical arsenal.

More than $7 billion is being allocated over the next 5 years for the implementation of the unprecedently large-scale plan. For fiscal 1983-84 the military has requested from Congresss a total of $705 million as a first "contribution."

Quite apart from this, the United States has already stockpiked 50,000 tons of the lethal toxins (?"zarin") and ("V-V") packed into 3 million artillery shells, several thousand aerial bombs and hundreds of thousands of mines. The U.S. aggressors once waged chemical warfare in Vietnam. And now Washington is equipping Afghan counterrevolutionaries with chemical grenades bearing the band "made in USA." The resolution, for some reason, fails to mention all this.

But on the whole, it is not a bad thing that the congressmen have raised the problem of banning chemical weapons. It is more than high time. After all, the Soviet Union introduced a draft "Basic Provisions of a Convention for Banning the Development and Stockpiling of Chemical Weapons and for Their Destruction" at the Second UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament, almost a year ago. The adoption of the Soviet proposal would have rid mankind of the threat of chemical warfare forever. However, the United States failed to respond. The Americans are also to blame for the Geneva talks on chemical weapons grinding to a halt.

The authors of a recently published report by the General Accounting Office, which carries much authority in the United States, have come to the conclusion that U.S. policy in the sphere of chemical weapons does not aim at the conclusion of a corresponding treaty on banning these weapons. Does the Reagan administration really intend to destroy chemical weapons while planning to spend billions on their production?

Unfortunately, the sensible appeals which from time to time resound within the walls of the Capitol in Washington have so far not met with any response from the White House. Its administration goes on with the black deed of stockpiling not only nuclear but also chemical weapons and readying them for use.

TASS VIEWS U.S. DIRECTIVE ON BOOSTER ROCKETS SALE

LD171518 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 17 May 83

["Cowboy-Like Pressure on Allies" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 17 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

The USA is pressurizing its allies with a truly cowboy-like dash, opening new "fronts" in the trade "war" against them. President Ronald Reagan yesterday signed a directive which allows the sale of booster rockets to U.S. companies and the use of launcher ramps by them on easy terms for commercial launchings of satellites into space.

As the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE noted at once: "The move aimed to make U.S. rockets more competitive with the French-made Ariane rocket on the international market." The rocket, as is known, is used by the EEC. And the U.S. Inter-Agency Administration Group admits in its report that space business promises big profits to U.S. companies and will enable them to gain advantages in the competition in the field of high technology against foreign firms.

The U.S. President's decision means that Reagan virtually personally enters the current fierce competition in the trade and economic field between the USA and Western Europe, throwing his weight in support of U.S. transnational corporations which plunder West European partners.

Well, that was to be expected. Quite recently Reagan frankly stated that for the sake of the growth of America's might the USA would be much more aggressive then before and would propel their commodities on the international markets.

One could recall many phases of the U.S. ruthless and unceremonious offensive on the European community both in the field of trade in farm products and on the "steel front". The West Europeans still remember with bitterness how Washington through its rude discriminatory measures practically undermined the operation of the "Concorde" supersonic passenger liner on the international lines.

The West European "Aerobuses" encountered a high railing of U.S. protectionist barriers and a fierce resistance of the U.S. air companies on the world market, companies which did not disdain any means to trip the competitors up. U.S. monopolies came to feel lately that space business, too, as it develops, may become a bonanza for them, and demanded that Washington give them access to the business. As you can see, the Reagan administration has readily agreed to that, for to the administration there is nothing above the interests of big capital. In order to deal a blow on Western Europe in this field as well, the administration decided to back up U.S. monopolies' claims by both its technology and by its financial resources.

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT, ECONOMIC DECLINE DISCUSSED

LD182019 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Washington May 18 TASS -- Washington's arms build-up policy, which has caused a boom in the war industry of the United States, has adversely affected the country's economy as a whole. As the U.S. press points out, the unprecedented military spendings have resulted in a federal budget deficit of 200 billion dollars and a sharp decline in civil industries. After two years of the Reagan administration in office , a crisis has heavily hit such key branches as car manufacture, ore mining and the steel industry. Mills, factories and mines continue closing. Unemployment has reached a record level since the times of the "Great Depression" of the thirties. More than 11 million Americans are jobless. A disastrous situation has also emerged in agriculture, where more than 7,000 farmers were ruined last year alone.

The economic policy of the White House is a source of growing concern in the USA. Recently a group of 500 representatives of business circles with five former finance ministers at their head warned that "Reaganomics" threatens with economic stagnation till the end of this century.

As the poll recently held by the "McGraw-Hill" Corporation among the biggest industrial companies of the USA has shown, they are to cut the volume of their capital investments in the current yearby 6.5 percent as compared with last year. Thus the business circles have expressed some kind of a vote of no confidence in the administration's economic policy . A lack of real prospects for some serious rise in the economy was admitted even by Martin Feldstrein, chairman of the economic council to the President. He warned about a possible further recession soon.

MPRP ENVOYS STUDY USSR FARMING, MEET GORBACHEV

PM171444 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of MPRP party workers headed by M. Dash, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union from 10 through 16 May in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the MPRP.

The Mongolian comrades familiarized themselves with the work experience of CPSU party organizations in leading the development of agriculture. They had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Party Kraykom and visited a number of agricultural enterprises and scientific research establishments.

The delegation was received by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who had warm and friendly talks with it. V.A. Karlov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Section, participated in the talks.

PRAVDA CITES MONTSAME COMMENTARY CHIDING PRC

PM212027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "MONTSAME Statement"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 May -- Guided by a sincere desire for peace, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and a number of other Asian states are making constant efforts to consolidate peace, security, and stability in this region. They are given tremendous support in this matter by the USSR, and the other countries of the socialist community, the MONTSAME agency writes in a commentary.

Unfortunately, the agency observes, realistic and reasonable proposals aimed at consolidating peace and good-neighbor relations come up time and again against unfriendly actions by the Chinese side. China is torpedoing specific initiatives on expanding confidence-building measures in the Far East and on the conclusion of a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force among the states of Asia and the Pacific region.

Expressing the will of its people, the Mongolian People's Republic, MONTSAME stresses, advocates the normalization of relations with China in the interests of peace. A change in China's policy in the international arena and in relations with neighboring states would, better than anything, accord with the vital aspirations of all countries and peoples and would promote the establishment of stable relations.

COOPERATION BETWEEN SOVIET, DPRK PLANTS REPORTED

SK191037 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 18 May 83

[Unidentified reporter's travelogue]

[Excerpts] This summer we will mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet-DPRK Friendship Society. In this connection, we are going to introduce the works of the primary level organizations of a chapter of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and its activists -- works aimed at developing and consolidating Soviet-Korean friendship.

Here is an on-the-spot report by a station reporter on the Moscow coke gas plant [type of plant as heard]: The city of (Vitney) lies 30 km south of the Soviet capital. Straight roads lined with trees and milti-level apartment houses are under construction. This is the appearance of the city. Workers, engineers, and technicians of the Moscow coke gas plant live there. The workshops of this plant produce coke from coal for use in furnaces. They also produce chemical and industrial fuel and various kinds of mineral fertilizer.

I met Comrade (Grachov), deputy manager of the plant, and asked him to tell Korean listeners what tasks the collective plant is faced with during the present 11th 5-Year Plan period:

I am proudly telling the Korean friends that because of achievements in production, our plant (? has been decorated three times). The plant collective has pledged to accomplish ahead of schedule the tasks of the third year of the 5-year plan. Up to now, some 30 workshops have accomplished their yearly production tasks and are ahead of schedule for 1984. In conclusion, I extend heartfelt congratulations to the DPRK workers, for example, those at the Kim Chaek Iron Works. I wish them success.

Other workers of the Moscow coke gas plant also recollect in their talks the metallurgical workers of the Kim Chaek Iron Works and of Chongjin City. This is not by chance. The metallurgical workers of Chongjin City and the Moscow chemical plant workers have maintained friendly relations for years. Since the Kim Chaek Iron Works began [words indistinct] after the 1950-53 war, such friendly relations have been maintained.

The technicians of the Moscow coke gas plant were supporting People's Korea so that the production of coke could be corrected. Since then the workers of the Moscow coke gas plant and the Kim Chaek Iron Works have frequently visited each other, exchanged experiences, and exchanged letters.

The Moscow coke gas plant is a collective member of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. (Hibuirina Karakayev), chairman of the society's (? foreign relations) committee, says as follows:

In 1959, our plant became a collective member of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. At that time, the (? society) was organized. Its guiding members are (? pioneers of production), engineers, and junior engineers. Among them are the Soviet (?soldiers) who participated in the battles liberating Korea from the colonial yoke of the Japanese imperialists, for example, (Gorgolyev), a shop foreman; (Maresov), a repair shop foreman; and (Krievskiy), an engineer.

They postively participated in the society's works such as the roundtable talks and lecture meetings on the DPRK, the soirees of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, meetings with the Soviet technicians who have worked in People's Korea, and other functions of the society.

These allow our workers to know more about People's Korea, the republic's achievements made in socialist construction, and the Korean people's struggle for the fatherland's reunification.

Korean films are frequently shown at our cultural palace. Photo shows on Soviet-Korean cooperation are organized at various production [word indistinct]. This greatly contributes (?in part) to the consolidation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship.

We hope this friendship will always develop and consolidate.

SOVIET-KOREAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY ACTIVITY NOTED

SK102206 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 5 May 83

[Excerpts] The Soviet-Korean Friendship Society will mark the 25th anniversary of its founding this (?summer). In this connection, we will introduce the activities of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, its local branches, and activists for strengthening and developing friendship between the two countries. In this hour, we will hear an on-the-spot report from Lyubertsy City located near Moscow.

There are many enterprises and plants, including [word indistinct] farm machine plants, in this city. [Word indistinct] cutting-off machines, grass cutting machines, and other farm machines are manufactured in these plants and supplied to rural villages in the USSR. These farm machines are also exported to foreign countries, including the DPRK.

Last (?November), in Lyubertsy City, a branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society was formed. Comrade (Tachianay Podona), secretary of the Lubertsy City branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, spoke about the branch's activities as follows: Dear listeners: There are many friends of the fraternal Korean people in this city. If you visit this city you will see many friends in mines, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other public organizations which are the collective members of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society.

The (Skopingskey) Mining Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the [word indistinct] chicken farm, and the [word indistinct] kolkhoze are among these collective members.

The citizens of Lyubertsy City are deeply interested in the life of the fraternal Korean working people and the successes they have attained in socialist construction.

The enterprises, kolhkozes, sovkhozes, and education organs in the city frequently hold a Soviet-Korean friendship soiree and a gathering of Soviet technicians who have visited the DPRK. In addition to these functions, lectures on socialist Korea and exhibitions of books and photographs of the DPRK are also frequently organized.

The secretary of the city branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society said: The activities of our city branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society will make all possible efforts to further consolidate this friendship.

The (Skopingskey) Mining Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR is also a collective member of the Lyubertsy City branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. This institute has greatly contributed to developing industry in the USSR. For instance, researchers of this institute, together with machine designers, have manufactured new comprehensive mining machines, including coal extraction machines. Workers in this city have maintained close working-level cooperation with workers of the DPRK.

The director of the (Skopingskey) Mining Research Institute said the following: Such cooperation between them has continued for over 20 years. We have frequently invited experts of the coal industry of the DPRK to this institute and have worked together with them.

Last year 10 mining technicians from the DPRK came to our institute to study mechanization, automation, and safety measures in the coal industry sector. These Korean friends also visited many Soviet mines and met Soviet miners there.

The director of the institute said: Members of the Lyubertsy City branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society deem it a great honor and pride to continue such close contact with the working people of the DPRK.

NO CHANGE SEEN IN AUSTRALIAN-U.S. MILITARY TIES

PM182223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 83 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by PRAVDA correspondent O. Skalkin: "B-52's Over Australia"]

[Text] Sydney, 17 May -- The 5-day maneuvers held in northern Australia under the condename "Pitchblack" were completed at the end of last week. Judging by reports in the news media, the pivotal point of the program in the war games was the participation by U.S. B-52 bombers, which practiced low-level flights.

The U.S. Air Force's "Flying Fortresses," a basic component of the U.S. strategic triad, have become regular visitors to Australian airspace. They appeared there for the first time in 1981, when the Conservative predecessors of the present Labor government allowed them in for "training" flights over Queensland. In doing so they ignored the protests of Australians who did not wish to see the sinister messengers of Washington's global ambitions in their native skies. A demand to halt these flights remains in the militant action program of Australia's peace-loving forces.

Nonetheless, a year after the start of the "training flights" the government of former Prime Minister Fraser granted the Pentagon's request to increase the number of these flights and expand their geographical scope. In addition to the state of Queensland, the U.S. bombers were given access to the skies of the state of Western Australia. The B-52's participation in the latest maneuvers shows that U.S.-Australian military co-operation under the new Labor government is developing in the same old direction.

TASS NOTES VNA'S DENIAL OF THAI ALLEGATIONS

LD150921 Moscow TASS in English 0907 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Hanoi May 15 TASS -- The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY (VNA) has categorically denied the Thai side's statement that Vietnam allegedly introduced two thousand soldiers into Kampuchea on May 3 and deployed part of the contingents pulled out of there early this month in Laos.

The aim of propagating such inventions, VNA points out, is to sow mistrust in Vietnam's good will and vitiate the atmosphere of dialogue between the countries of ASEAN and Indochina, between Thailand and Vietnam.

HONECKER VISITS UNIT OF SOVIET GROUP FORCES

'Demonstration of Friendship'

PM201207 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 May 83 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Demonstration of Friendship"]

[Text] Berlin, 19 May -- E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State; Army General H. Hoffmann, H. Sindermann, and W. Stoph, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; and other GDR party figures and statesmen, have visited a training center in one of the units of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. They were accompanied by Army General M. Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and Colonel General A. Lizichev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Group Political Directorate.

Comrade E. Honecker and the other GDR party figures and statesmen talked with personnel, viewed combat hardware, and observed tactical exercises with combat firing.

The GDR leaders' visit to the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany unit developed into a graphic demonstration of friendship between the two countries' peoples and of brotherhood in arms between servicemen of the Soviet Army and the GDR National People's Army, who are standing guard over peace and socialism's gains shoulder to shoulder with the armies of the other Warsaw Treaty states.

Honecker's Speech

PM231132 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 May 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading "Manifestation of Fraternal Friendship"]

[Text] Berlin, 20 May -- The GDR fully supports the USSR's important new peace initiatives, including its readiness to come to an agreement on equality of nuclear potentials in Europe as regards both delivery vehicles and warheads. This was stated by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, while speaking at a friendship rally held during his visit to a unit of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

The Soviet Union's proposals to limit and reduce arms based on the principle of equality and identical security, the speaker remarked, open up the opportunity of reducing military confrontation and achieving agreements on radical reductions of nuclear arsenals.

The deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of West European states, he said, would create an exceptionally serious danger not only to Europe but to the whole world. It would lead to a new twist in the arms race and would confront the USSR and its allies with the necessity of taking countermeasures to maintain the military-strategic balance. If, contrary to common sense, the new American medium-range missiles do appear on the territory of the FRG and other West European NATO countries, then the GDR, true to its alliance commitments in the socialist military coalition, will take the requisite measures.

The official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by a GDR party and state delegation, the speaker continued, was new convincing corroboration of the unity of the USSR and the GDR peoples. Its results opened up a new stage in strengthening and deepening the fraternal alliance between our two countries. In this connection he emphasized the great significance of the talks in Moscow with Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

They were characterized by a complete coincidence of views on all questions discussed and demonstrated a firm will to do everything to resolve the most important task of the present -- securing peace.

We are making every effort to strengthen consistently the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the alliance of fraternal states united in the Warsaw Treaty, the GDR leader said. We entirely agree with the Soviet party and state leadership that there is no more important task at the present time than removing the threat of nuclear war and preventing the criminal actions of the most aggressive imperialist circles, principally of the United States, from driving mankind to a nuclear catastrophe.

All our military activity, the speaker continued, serves the single aim of preventing imperialist forces from achieving military supremacy and thwarting their aggressive plans. Never before have the armed forces of the socialist defense coalition borne such great responsibility for the fate of mankind. It is precisely because of this that we maintain their combat might and combat readiness at the requisite level.

Touching on relations between the GDR and the FRG, E. Honecker said that the GDR's aim is not confrontation but negotiations and fruitful cooperation. Mutual understanding and trust can develop only on a basis of finding respect of the existing political-territorial realities and absolute observance of the treaties based on them. However, the revanchist tendencies which are reviving again in the FRG run counter to this. The GDR, together with the Soviet Union, will continue to repulse all attempts to encroach on the sovereign rights of the GDR and the other socialist countries and to interfere in their internal affairs. We will continue to strive for good-neighborly relations between the GDR and the FRG, but we state firmly that the GDR cannot be blackmailed, E. Honecker emphasized.

KGB CHIEF CHEBRIKOV, DELEGATION VISIT BULGARIA

Meets With Zhivkov

PM201144 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in Sofia"]

[Text] Sofia, 19 May -- T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, has received V.M. Chebrikov, chairman of the USSR KGB, who is heading a KGB delegation here.

The meeting was held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

Bulgarian Reportage

For Bulgarian media reports on the visit of the Soviet KGB delegation to Sofia, see the 17 and 23 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HITLER DIARIES SCANDAL 'REVEALS CIA'S STYLE'

DW191433 Moscow in German to Germany 1500 GMT 18 May 83

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] News reports from Bonn say that the opinion is increasingly spreading that Stuttgart antique dealer Konrad Kujau, who has been jailed in Hanburg and who supplied STERN magazine with the so-called Hitler diaries, wrote these diaries himself. Here is our commentator Vladimir Ostrogorskiy:

Thus, virtue triumphs, and the villain, albeit not yet convicted, will not escape just punishment. And all doubts were dispelled as soon as the FRG law enforcers had seized him. Yes, this cunning man had for years been working on Hitler diaries in his Stuttgart room behind drawn shades and closed doors; diaries whose authenticity had been confirmed even by shrewd experts.

What remained to be clarified yet was how much Kujau collected for his scribbling; DM2.5 million, or even more? This is about the manner in which the FRG press, for which this greatest journalistic scandal is grist to its mill, describes the situation. Reportedly these Hitler diaries involve a falsification such as had happened often before in the course of the centuries. Yet, what makes it different from all these fabrications is the format and the echo.

But in my opinion it is not as simple as that, because this falsification does not involve, say, the records on the private life of an opera star or an unpublished work by a classical writer. The innocent citizens were presented with an opus which, as the announcement said, was intended to turn the Hitler image upside down completely.

The image of the fuehrer of the Third Reich is rather unequivocal: the most terrible figure in the history of our era, the biggest criminal of all. In what way, then, was this image to be transformed? And to whose advantage? Was it only that the small-time dealer in military apparel in STUTTGART, who tried to sell Third Reich insignia to his clientele, wanted to make his biggest deal with these Hitler diaries? Or was somebody else, aside from this man, thereby pursuing his own ends? This is the foremost question which is obvious in context with this sensation that burst like a soap bubble.

Moreover, Kujau, alias Konrad Fischer, took to his heels with suitcases full of banknotes as soon as the first indications of the upcoming scandal appeared. The FRG crime investigation statistics know of cases where confidence men who had spirited much smaller sums of money into their own pockets were sought for years. Kujau, however, was arrested nearly immediately, and not just anywhere but at the Austrian border. Everything went off like clockwork. One could not but have the impression that somebody needed a scapegoat. But who? Who is the wirepuller?

And this is not all. To go by the West German press, Konrad Kujau himself forged dozens of volumes of Hitler diaries. What is even more, he packed them with details from archive documents which are not accessible to the average citizen.

How did he manage to gain access to these documents? And how did he succeed -- if the falsifier really was only a small-time dealer from Stuttgart -- in imitating Hitler's mode of writing and his arrogance so skillfully that not only smooth customers like the STERN people, but even venerable experts fell for it?

The biggest archives of the Third Reich, including the records pertaining to its rulers, nota bene, are not in FRG but U.S. possession or, more specifically, in the possession of the U.S. intelligence services, foremost of all the CIA.

It is no secret that the FRG mass media are infiltrated with CIA secret agents and that the U.S. intelligence service maintains close relations with the neo-Nazi movement in the FRG. Former CIA man Phil Agee in an interview with the Italian journal ESPRESSO termed propaganda an important component of the intelligence service's activities. There, he said, forgeries are turned out as though on an assembly line. The people entrusted with that job exploit the latest technology to the utmost. Amongh them are former Hitler people, including some who formerly belonged to the circle of the fuehrer's intimate friends and neo-Nazis who are closely interlinked with the so-called external NSDAP organization. And this organization infiltrates tons of neo-Nazi printed matter to West Germany from its U.S. headquarters.

Suppose the so-called Hitler diaries were produced in such a lie factory, then everything else, too, becomes quite conceivable. The veteran provocateurs have thought of everything: the great ado in the FRG on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the seizure of power by the National Socialists in Germany, which served the exoneration and glorification of the Third Reich rather than its condemnation, and the quest for sensations on the part of the STERN people, which sometimes means more to them than their own mothers, let alone the honesty and conscientiousness of a journalist.

Finally, it is quite possible that the CIA intended to kill two birds with one stone: First, divert the attention of the FRG's public from the vital problems of the country in the forefield of the planned deployment of new U.S. missiles and, second, discredit the journal among its readers because the magazine, thanks to the attitude of the cadre of its humble staff members who are now threatened with dismissal, comes out against this deployment which is fatal for tahe Federal Republic.

In short, the affair with the Hitler diaries clearly reveals the CIA's style, but not just that. Half a century ago the Nazis had set fire to the Reichstag building and accused insignificant provocateur Marinus van der Lubbe of arson. Von der Lubbe was supposed to provide proof against the Communists, and he did.

Now, another Von der Lubbe was found, A small-time dealer possessed by the mad idea of going down in history, psychologically as unstable as Von der Lubbe. Even now the FRG bourgeois press predicts that this new Von der Lubbe will testify against the GDR. Normally this is not just the style of the CIA. One clearly also discovers the handwriting of the Pullach intelligence service and of the Munich provocateurs from the environment of Franz Josef Strauss.

I might be told that all this is mere speculation. Yet, if the investigations are not aimed at hushing something up but at uncovering the truth, then all justified speculations will be looked into as well. Only it is doubtful whether those now carring out the investigation in the FRG are interested in the truth.

PARIS TRAIN INCIDENT LATEST 'ANTI-SOVIET ACT'

PM201014 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by unidentified correspondent: "France: Flagrant Attack"]

[Text] Paris [no date given] -- On 17 May a group of young thugs organized an act of provocation at the capital's Gare du Nord, from which a Soviet railcar leaves every day on the Paris-Cologne-Berlin-Moscow route. Along with the hooligans, who had been hired by someone or other, televison and photo reporters appeared as though by accident on the platform. They inspired the rampaging crew, which "worked for the press" by pasting the car with leaflets and posters.

The "demonstrators" also tried to penetrate the car, impeding the work of the guards and creating abnormal conditions for the passengers, who included foreigners and Soviet citizens.

Uniformed and plainclothes policemen on the spot, and the reinforcements which arrived, instead of resolutely halting the outrageous attack, merely set about "persuading" the hooligan elements, reasoning with them in a manner which could have been interpreted as approval. As is well known, the Paris guardians of order are not usually particularly delicate in upholding order if they have appropriate instructions. This time to all appearances, the policemen did not receive the necessary instructions.

The flagrant act of anti-Soviet provocation lasted about an hour. The departure of the entire train was delayed. What happened at Gare du Nord is just an episode in the chain of unfriendly actions and acts of provocation committed in France recently against Soviet citizens. It is obviously legitimate to ask: How long will this go on, and what do the French authorities think on this score?

The Soviet Embassy has lodged a resolute protest in connection with this flagrant act of provocation.

FRANCO-SOVIET TRADE COUNCIL HOLDS MOSCOW MEETING

French Official Quoted

PM180946 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 May 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Correspondent A. Krivopalov interview with J. Fevrier, secretary general of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce: "Business Ties Developing" -- date and place not specified]

[Text] On the eve of the opening in Moscow of the annual general meeting of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, its secretary general -- J. Fevrier -- said in conversation with IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Krivopalov:

This session coincides with a routine familiarization trip to the USSR by a large group of French businessmen. Around 130 representatives of France's business circles are going to Moscow. The upcoming session of our general meeting and the planned meetings and conversations with Soviet colleagues will, I am sure, show once again how great is the interest of French businessmen in trade with your country. Economic ties are a stable and important factor in relations between France and the USSR. It must be so in the future too. This serves the interests of both states and peoples.

Prospects for Development

LD192155 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 19 TASS -- The 17th meeting of the General Assembly of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, held in Moscow today, was devoted to summing up the results of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and France in 1982 and to discussing the prospects of its further development.

The meeting was addressed by First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Nikolay Komarov who noted that in 1980-1982 the Soviet-French trade turnover amounted to 11.5 billion roubles, or 85 billion francs, a 40 percent increase over the level of 1975-1979.

During the past ten years French firms have supplied to the Soviet Union complete industrial plants for more than 150 big industrial projects. Commercial talks are now underway in connection with the fulfillment of various projects in the USSR with the participation of French firms to the sum of 1.5 billion roubles. In its turn the Soviet Union exports to France energy, and materials, chemicals, various foodstuffs, automobiles, machine tools, forging, pressing, and other equipment.

In their speeches the President of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce Roland Nungesser and the Ambassador of France in the USSR Claude Arnaud confirmed the striving of the trade and industrial circles in France to expand and deepen trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties with the Soviet Union.

SPAIN 'UNDER PRESSURE' FROM EEC OVER NATO

LD201401 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 19 May 83

[Yaroslav Khabarov commentary: "The United States and NATO Put Pressure on Spain"]

[Text] For some time now Spain has belonged to the political organization of the North Atlantic Treaty. This is a fact that has to be taken into account even though a majority of Spaniards believe that Spanish membership of NATO should be put to a referendum. Precisely because of this widespread view on Spain's membership of NATO Felipe Gonzalez's government was forced to decide to freeze the process of Spain's further integration into NATO. As a result, Spain has still not become a member of the military organization of the North Atlantic bloc and the step taken by the government of Felipe Gonzalez won the approval of broad sections of the Spanish public.

Naturally, the situation which has arisen is not to the liking of the leaders of the North Atlantic bloc nor of the governments of various NATO countries which want to incorporate Spain into NATO once and for all. The political events of the past few months show that the Western allies are exerting permanent pressure on Spain in a variety of ways. One of the forms of pressure is the attempt to link the future admission of Spain into the EEC with its commitment to NATO. Some time ago Manuel Marin, the Spanish secretary of state for relations with the EEC, said openly that some European countries are demanding that Spain continue to belong to NATO and are making this a condition of its admission into the EEC. Manuel Marin said that such positions of pressure are held by the FRG, the Netherlands, and Britain, for example. Apart from this we should add that the position of the United States is similar, though it does not belong to the EEC. There is no doubt that this view of the Washington administration influences the positions of the United States' allies in Europe which, in order to please their bigger partner, are pushing the Spanish into taking on more and more important commitments in the framework of NATO.

The recent visit by Spanish prime minister, Felipe Gonzalez, to the FRG is a good example of how Spain's allies and NATO -- in this case the FRG -- are exerting pressure on their new partner not to even dare to dream about an independent policy, a policy which is different from the one prescribed for all NATO members. It is well understood that Spain's lack of support for a number of questions important to NATO, in particular that concerning the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, could have a negative influence on the prospects for Spain's admission into the EEC. It is not surprising that this attempt to exert pressure on Spain has provoked rightful indignation among the Spanish public. In reflecting this state of mind Manuel Marin said that as a result of all this an attitude of reserve toward the western allies has been created and feelings of exasperation and pessimism have appeared with regard to Spain's entry into the EEC.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Fernando Moran, spoke more clearly when analyzing the problem.

He rejected energetically any mechanical unilateral link between Spain's admission into the EEC and its likely entry into the NATO military organization. But this is precisely the objective which they are trying to achieve in both Washington and the NATO headquarters in Brussels. According to the statements by Spanish statesmen the coordinated solution of two problems which have nothing to do with each other, in spite of the fact that they are very fashionable in Washington and in several other NATO capitals, does not meet with any affirmative echo in Madrid. Without any doubt this position reflects Spain's desire to defend its sovereignty and its independent course in international politics.

GREECE REFUTES ASSERTIONS OF EEC VIOLATIONS

LD130957 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1845 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] The Greek Government has officially refuted Western press assertions that the recently signed Soviet-Greek long-term agreement on economic cooperation, allegedly violates EEC rules and regulations. In the last 2 to 2 and 1/2 months the accusations that Greece allegedly is not maintaining a common front with NATO and is violating Western solidarity, has been heard with growing frequency in the West, writes international affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev. These attacks have acquired a particularly malicious character since the official state visit to Greece in the second half of February by Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was successfully concluded.

Despite NATO membership the Greek Government is really trying in its international actions to proceed from principles of peaceful coexistence, to dvelop and strengthen relations with all states, irrespective of their social systems. Thus it stated positions differing from other NATO countries on events in Poland and Afghanistan, and firmly came out against the deployment of new American missiles in West Europe, in favor of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, and for a gradual liquidation of American military bases in Greece.

The long-term agreement on trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, allegedly infringing on the interests of Greece's Western partners in the Common Market, is being subjected to a mass attack. The slanderous anti-Greek campaign has acquired such large proportions that the Greek Government was forced a few days ago to give a firm rebuff to all these fabrications. No Greek Government, stated Prime Minister Papandreou recently, will ever agree to the independent role of Greece in international relations being disregareed, will ever start mortgaging its sovereignty. The independent policy of the government is enjoying the increasing support of the popular masses, of the patriotically-minded circles of Greece. In this lies the guarantee of the further successes of the Greek patriotic and democratic forces in their chosen path of democratic changes.

U.S. 'PRESSURING' ATHENS ON MILITARY BASES ISSUE

'Serious Political Problem'

LD202107 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Athens May 20 TASS -- Violation of the Greek air space by a group of U.S. and Turkish Air Force planes, registered by the tracking stations on Thursday, creates a "serious political problem," Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said today. The "air-trespassers" took part in the "Distant Drum-83" military exercises now unfolding in the eastern Mediterranean and in which the Greek Armed Forces had previously refused to participate.

It is pointed out here that the incursion of the military planes was a provocative act designed to force the Greek Government into being more "tractable" at the Greek-U.S. talks continuing in Athens on the future of the U.S. bases in that country. Washington is trying to use a number of problems, still outstanding between Greece and Turkey, as a means of pressuring Athens.

As was stated by D. Marudas, the official spokesman for the Greek Government, the question of U.S. bases in the Greek territory cannot be the subject for bargaining. And at the same time, in his words, the USA is procrastinating the talks because this means an automatic extension of the operation of the Greek-U.S. 1953 agreement defining the status of U.S. bases in Greece. The government of the country regards the agreement as unacceptable, D. Marudas stressed.

Airspace Violation 'Premeditated'

LD232302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1845 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] [Words indistinct] American-Greek talks on the fate of American military bases in that country. Recently, the Greek Government protested the violation of its airspace by American and Turkish military aircraft taking part in NATO Distant Drum-83 maneuvers in the Aegean Sea, international journalist Eduard Kovalev notes.

The Greek minister of foreign affairs, Kharalambopolos, summoned the U.S. ambassador to Athens and presented him with a sharp note of protest in which the incidents which took place are seen as extraordinarily serious.

We recall that Greece had (?specially) refused to send its aircraft and ships to take part in these NATO maneuvers because it considered that the selection of this zone by the NATO Headquarters creates a threat to Greek sovereignty in this region. The decision of the Greek Government was naturally known in good time by its partners in the North Atlantic bloc, which however did not find it possible to study this position. The maneuvers were begun, and as if to teach the disobedient Greeks, the NATO aircraft made their flights, disdaining the precisely defined border of Greek airspace. One can quite justifiably draw the conclusion that the violation of Greek sovereignty by its NATO allies was premeditated in the given instance.

In these circumstances, one cannot consider the incident as anything other than provocative. According to the calculations of the Washington administration, these provocations, obviously, should make Greece more amenable -- on the eve of the latest round of American-Greek talks -- on the fate of the American military bases on Greek territory. The Pentagon has a great interest in (?retaining) them, but Prime Minister Papandreous' cabinet is insistent on their gradual liquidation.

Judging by the reaction of the Greek Government and public, Washington miscalculated. The Greek people resolutely oppose the provocations from the United States. Last week, the Greek Communist Party urgently called on the government to break off the talks on the American military bases immediately and to proclaim their unilateral liquidation, thus advancing along the road to Greece leaving American patronage. The recent mighty demonstrations by Greek peace supporters, which have taken place throughout the country, show yet again that the broad popular masses will support such a course by the government.

ISRAELI PRESIDENT CABLED ON NUNS' MURDER

LD231931 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS -- In connection with the barbarous crime committed in 'En Kerem near Jerusalem, patriarch of Moscow and all Russia Pimen sent a cable to president of the state of Israel Hayim Herzog. The cable says: "We are shocked by the villainous murder of Varvara and Veronika Vassipenko, nuns of the Gorneye Convent in 'En Kerem. Earlier we repeatedly drew attention of Israeli leadership to systematic hostile actions against our Russian Orthodox mission in Jerusalem. These actions, especially the most recent tragedy, are contrary to the status of holy places, which is to be strictly maintained by your state. Therefore we place the responsibility for the incident also upon those official circles in Israel who are to guarantee conditions necessary for normal life and activity of Christian institutions in the Holy Land and security of their their members."

We expect, the cable says further, that everything will be done to investigate the crime, to identify the criminals and to institute proper proceedings against them. "We also hope for the creation of conditions necessary for normal life of Russian Orthodox mission in Jerusalem," Patriarch Pimen writes.

MORE COMMENT ON LEBANESE-ISRAELI AGREEMENT

Geyvandov in IZVESTIYA

PM231002 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "Agreement Signed But Occupiers Remain"]

[Text] When will the Israeli occupiers' troops leave Lebanon and the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of that long-suffering country be restored? Of course, this question interests primarily those who are familiar with the tragedy of Lebanon, which became the victim of Israeli aggression 1 year ago. This is particularly so following the recent signing of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement devised by Washington. However, it would be futile, in my view, to even try to find the answer to this burning question for the entire Arab world in Israeli and U.S. "programs." The Tel Aviv rulers declare that the two concepts of signing and implementing an agreement should not be confused. "Israel," U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz at once intervened, taking America's "strategic ally" under his wing, "does not intend to withdraw its troops until the Syrian troops and the remaining PLO forces leave Lebanon."

This is how things turn out. With U.S. support and patronage Israel committed aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples last June. Since then its troops have been occupying more than one-third of Lebanese territory, although there are well known, unanimously adopted UN Security Council decisions on their immediate and unconditional withdrawal. They have been joined by contingents of American Marines and "Green Berets," which have also become firmly established there. Syrian troops have been in Lebanon since 1976, and after the end of the civil war they were incorporated in the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in that country, which was set up at the request of the Lebanese authorities by the Arab League. The presence of PLO forces on Lebanese territory is also governed by a number of Lebanese-Palestinian agreements.

It is obvious, therefore, that to "link" the ending of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon with a preliminary condition such as a Syrian troop withdrawal is tantamount to turning everything upside down, all the more so because Syria recently reaffirmed through its foreign minister, A.H. Khaddam, its readiness to withdraw its military contingent from Lebanese territory immediately after the Israeli occupation troops' unconditional withdrawal from that country.

I do not doubt that the Washington creators of the newly made "agreement" saw perfectly all the glaring violations of international law attendant on foisting the American-Israeli "peace" on Lebanon. However, they deliberately took that course because they were not thinking of any withdrawal of the occupiers' troops.

Their actions constitute part of military-strategic plans whose implementation is aimed at further strengthening the Washington-Tel Aviv alliance with a view to establishing supremacy over the region. And THE WASHINGTON POST expressed the same thought: "The Near East is beginning to approach its ideal, as the Begin regime pictures it -- Uncle Sam and Israel are together standing up to (read -- dominating) the Arab world."

And it must be said that Washington and Tel Aviv are, as before, striving for this "their ideal" by relying chiefly on military strength, as U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger frankly imparted recently to the American Jewish Committee in New York. In practice, according to American press reports, U.S. military aid to Israel, which already reaches the vast proportions of $1.7 billion, is to increase still further. Tel Aviv will be permitted to purchase another 75 American F-16 fighter-bombers, and restrictions on U.S. companies' assistance in the rapid development of the Israeli military industry and so forth are being lifted. For its part, Washington is drawing up plans to build up the American military presence in Lebanon, and President Reagan says that the U.S. Marines will remain there indefinitely.

The frantic campaign which the United States and its partners are conducting against Syria, whose stand on the "agreement" formulated by Secretary of State Shultz proved a serious obstacle in the way of realizing the plans of the "strategic allies" -- the Americans and the Israelis -- fits into precisely this context. Washington and Tel Aviv are seeking to show that, by using the "carrot and stick," they are reckoning on demolishing this obstacle too. Thus, the United States and Israel deemed it necessary to sign, in addition to the Israeli-Lebanese "agreement," a "memorandum on mutual understanding" of the fact that a troop withdrawal from Lebanon is not demanded of Israel if Syria and the PLO do not withdraw their troops. But that is not all. The memorandum contains a U.S. promise to do everything possible to implement the "agreement," while at the same time Washington recognizes that the agreement does not limit Israel's right to self-defense outside its own borders. If one considers that every Israeli act of aggression in the Near East has been undertaken under the guise of "self-defense," it is not hard to guess that the role of the "stick" here is allocated for the time being to Tel Aviv.

But what is Washington doing to fulfill its role as the "carrot?" Speaking in the city of Hot Springs, Secretary of State Shultz, for example, proposed "resuming contacts and improving relations with Syria" as a constituent part of the efforts to fulfill the Israeli-Lebanese agreement. It was pointed out that he "avoided criticizing Syria." This does not mean, however, that official Washington does not resort to harsh, low kinds of pressure and blackmail. Acting at very different levels, it has tried to suggest that many Arab leaders supposedly support the "agreement" imposed on the Lebanese by the United States and that Syria has become isolated. However, America's CBS television network at once rejected that "canard" by reporting: "Of all the Arab leaders thus far, only President Mubarak of Egypt has come out unconditionally in favor of this agreement."

Meanwhile, Israel's Zionist leaders are inflaming the situation by continuing to build up their military strength in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley and indulge in ceaseless saber rattling, threatening Syria. To judge from his recent statements, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has now become their most zealous assistant in this. And I believe that precisely this gave an American journalist making his own forecasts at the scene of the events grounds for asserting: "Everything points to the fact that a long, hot, dangerous summer once again awaits Lebanon."

Non-Support Indicated

LD231212 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

The American propaganda has lately been noisily building up the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, describing it as an important contribution to the "peace process" in the Middle East. Official Washington simultaneously makes attempts to present things in a way as if this agreement is broadly supported in the Arab world, while Syria, which firmly turned it down, found itself in isolation.

It is obvious that the Reagan administration is trying for yet another time to do wishful thinking. The agreement which was imposed upon war-ravaged Lebanon, which is under Israeli occupation, fully meets the interests of the aggressor and its supporters. It flouts upon the sovereignty and independence of that Arab country. The agreement obviously runs counter to the Security Council's resolutions 508 and 509 which call for unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Lebanese territory. It actually signifies "reward" to the aggressor for its crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

It is exactly in this way that the document, prepared in Washington, was assessed by the Arab public. The participants in the meeting of the Political Bureau of the National Liberation Front of Algeria declared unbreakable solidarity with Syria which opposes Tel Aviv's provocations, and stressed the need of ensuring sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Lebanon. "Kuwait shall not be a bystander in case of a war between Syria and Israel. Kuwait shall do the utmost to help Syria and defend the Arab nation," stressed the Minister of Defence of Kuwait Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah. Mass meetings of solidarity with Syria and protest against the Lebanese-Israeli agreement were held in Tripoli, the capital of Libya. The agreement was firmly rejected by progressive forces of Lebanon and a number of other Arab countries.

Attempts of Israeli aggressors and the United States, their partner in the strategic military-political alliance, to draw the maximum benefits from the consequences of Israel's invasion of Lebanon have nothing to do with the quest for ways of normalising the situation in that region and establishing fair peace in the Middle East as a whole. Washington's attempts to form on the Camp David basis some "coalition" out of a number of Arab states have nothing in common with those aims either.

The way to settlement, which is prompted by the interests of the peoples and states of the Middle East, is not through private separate deals and agreements but through the comprehensive consideration of the Middle East problem with the participation of all sides concerned on the basis of the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all captured Arab lands and ensuring the rights of the Arab people of Palestine to national self-determination.

TENSION IN LEBANON'S AL-BIQA' VALLEY REPORTED

PM231052 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent R. Moseyev report: "Whipping Up Tension"]

[Text] Beirut 21 May -- The region of Ar-Rafid is one of the most fertile in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley. On its fertile land the local fellahin gather rich harvests of wheat, vegetables, and the celebrated Lebanese apples. Now the villages of Ar-Rafid are deserted. There are no peasants in the fields. Here on the Syrian border the Israeli occupiers, driving out the local inhabitants and destroying orchards and crops, are creating yet another strong point and building a helicopter launch pad.

As they implement military preparations they seek to imporve their positions in any way and to this end, yesterday made an attempt to advance into the so-called "buffer zone" under artillery cover. But the interventionists were greeted by fire from Syrian subunits belonging to the inter-Arab peacekeeping forces in Lebanon. The crossfire lasted several hours.

Later, a fierce artillery duel between Syrian subunits and the Israeli aggressors broke out in the region of the Kamid al-Lawz settlement. This too was provoked by the Israelis, who started up large-caliber mortars and guns. Thus the Tel Aviv military, by provoking clashes, is whipping up the tension in the Al-Biqa' Valley from day to day and openly engaging in saber-rattling there.

As Arab observers note, the danger of an armed flareup in the region has increased sharply in recent days. Along the entire 80-km line of confrontation with Syrian subunits belonging to the inter-Arab forces, the Israelis have put their units -- armed to the teeth -- on full combat readiness.

Arab observers assoicate the stepping up of the Israeli occupiers' militarist preparations with the signing -- with Washington's active participation -- of the so-called Lebanese-Israeli "peace agreement." This document, imposed on Lebanon by force, basically at gunpoint, to the detriment of its national interests, has further kindled Tel Aviv's expansionist appetites and opened up the path to the stepping up of the American military presence in the Near East. Many newspapers in Beirut and Damascus are currently writing about this, drawing attention to the fact that with the signing of the document people in Washington began reiterating the "need" to extend the stay of American Marines in Lebanon.

Washington's intention of entrenching itself on Lebanese soil is also indicated by the naval maneuvers held by the Americans on Lebanese shores the other day. For nearly 24 hours ships of the American 6th Fleet, deployed in the Beirut roads, "rehearsed" strikes against an "enemy installed in the city."

According to the Beirut newspaper AS-SAFIR, these were the biggest American maneuvers in the region of Lebanon in recent times. Their aim, as many observers here note, as with the Israelis' military preparations in the Al-Biqa' Valley, is to make a show of strength and exert pressure on Syria with a view to making it join the notorious American-Israeli "plan" for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanese territory.

ZIONIST' PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE USAGE VIEWED

PM180816 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 May 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences L. Korneyev: "Tel Aviv's Psychological Warfare"]

[Excerpts] In the period of their aggression in Lebanon the Zionists have excelled in the use of barbaric means for the civilian population's mass annihilation. Their criminal selection of items has included gases and phosphorous shells, antipersonnel bombs and mines disguised as children's toys, and vacuum weapons. They have also used charges from the arsenal of psychological warfare. The interventionists scattered threatening leaflets over besieged Beirut in an attempt to force the heroic defenders of the western part of the Lebanese capital to lay down their arms, threatened all citizens with total annihilation, and suggested that they flee the besieged city. Loudspeakers set up on the city outskirts were also used for psychological indoctrination. Finally, to undermine the high morale of the Palestine resistance movement, Lebanese national patriotic forces detachments, and the units of the Syrian Army, pro-Israeli propaganda throughout the world has issued a series of slanderous fabrications concerning the alleged ineffectiveness of the Soviet-produced weapons in the Syrian troops' possession.

Finally, from early 1983 through the present threats have been issued that "a preemptive strike will be delivered against Damascus."

The Zionist services and their subversive subdivisions frequently organize bandit attacks under the guise of actions by "Arab terrorists" to discredit the PLO in the eyes of the world public. Not so long ago THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote: The Palestinian patriots have exposed a group of Israeli intelligence agents who, posing as Arab guerrillas, committed acts of terrorism in Israel against the civilian population.

On 3 April 1982, at the height of Tel Aviv's preparation of a new act of aggression in Lebanon, (Barismantov), a secretary at the Israeli Embassy in France, was killed in Paris. In this connection the press suggested that he had been connected with the Mossad intelligence service. Newspapers drew attention to the haste with which the Israeli ambassador in France accused the PLO. A number of press organs linked this with Tel Aviv's desire to divert attention from the invaders' actions on the West Bank of the Jordan. The story of the PLO's involvement in the Israeli diplomat's murder was denied by French External Relations Minister C. Cheysson. It was reported from many sources that it was the work of Israeli special services with a mission to concoct a pretext for the "in-depth penetration" of Lebanon conceived in Tel Aviv.

We should also include in the field of psychological terrorism Israeli propaganda's typical intimidation of the world public, and particularly the Arab countries, with the military-political might of Israel's armed forces and its secret services, and the degree to which the Zionist organizations can influence the ruling circles of various states.

It would be wrong to reduce Zionism's strategy merely to the Near East salient. It has become a dangerous tool of imperialist expansion and an implacable enemy of peace and progress. Its main objective is to achieve maximum domination in the capitalist system with a view to the superenrichment of the Jewish bourgeoisis. The ideologists and politicians of Zionism believe this cannot be achieved without strengthening imperialism through a struggle against the communist, workers, and national liberation movement, the socialist community countries, and the USSR.

The Zionists are seeking to discredit the Soviet system, our way of life and democracy, the economic system of socialism, seeking the erosion of socialism from within, and are trying to distort the Soviet Government's foreign policy course and drive a wedge between the USSR and the Arab peoples. For instance, Zionist agents tried to undertake a subtle act of psychological subversion in Egypt in late 1974 and early 1975 to discredit the ideas of socialism in Egypt and friendship with the USSR.

Psychological warfare is a phenomenon linked with the aggravation of the crisis of capitalism and is one of the forms in which imperialism is adapting to the new world situation. World reaction attaches exceptional importance to acts of ideological subversion in an attempt to extend its influence on the masses and to retain and strengthen its positions. Zionism, as an extremely reactionary component part of world imperialism, has adopted the worst methods of psychological warfare and with their aid is trying to implement its far-reaching plans.

ISRAEL 'TOUGHENING' POLICY AGAINST PALESTINIANS

LD191126 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Amman May 19 TASS -- American-Israeli tactics of military brigandage and political blackmail towards people of the Middle East is accompanied with the toughening of the policy of terror and violence against the Palestinian population of the Tel Aviv-occupied Arab lands. Chief of the General Staff of the Israeli Armed Forces Moshe Levi called for intensified repressions and more vigorous punitive measures aimed at "pacifying" native residents of the occupied West Bank of the River

Jordan and the Gaza strip.

The recommendations, which were drawn up by him jointly with the commander of the central military district, General Orr, were handed over to the Israeli Defense Minister Arens, who, according to Israeli television, intends "with the help of resolute actions to put things in order" in the occupied areas. Eviction of Palestinians, participating in movements of protest, from their native lands, is, in the opinion of Zionist hawks, the most efficient means of establishing law and order, Israeli-way. The authors of recommendations insist that the Arabs who are to be evicted should be denied the right of appeal to any judicial instances.

The Israeli military, which obviously does not hope to suppress the wave of resistance to the occupation regime even with such draconic measures, plans to build up troops and increase the number of military prosecutors on the West Bank and the Gaza strip. Levi and Orr, having expressed discontent with, as they believe, too "soft" sentences passed by Israeli military courts, demanded "more drastic punishments" for the Palestinians who come out against Tel Aviv's criminal, discriminatory actions, for their inalienable national rights.

ARAB PARLIAMENTARIANS CRITICIZE U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

LD202208 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Baghdad May 20 TASS -- The Inter-Arab Parliamentary Union has closed its general congress here. Its participants, delegates from 13 Arab countries and the Palestine National Council, discussed the results of the Inter-Arab Parliamentary Union's work over the past period, the role of parliamentarians in the struggle for strengthening Arab solidarity and establishing a just peace in the Middle East, against the U.S.-backed Israeli aggression. The congress adopted a statement expressing full support for the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for self-determination and establishment of an independent state of their own under the leadership of the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

The document strongly criticises the anti-Arab policy of the United States, Washington's military, political, and economic support for the Israeli aggressor. American President Reagan's "initiative" on the Middle East, the statement says, fully ignores the national rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people.

The Arab parliamentarians resolutely rejected the Camp David accords and other attempts to impose on the Palestinian and other Arab peoples capitulatory settlement, violating the legitimate rights and interests of Arabs. The document expressed adherence to the resolutions of the Arab summit in Fes and points out that these decisions constitute the basis for a just settlement of the Middle East conflict and ensure a unified Arab position in the international arena.

The participants in the congress expressed their solidarity with Syria in the face of Tel Aviv's continuing threats. They demanded an immediate withdrawal of the Israeli occupation troops from Lebanese territory without any preliminary conditions, and restoration of the genuine sovereignty of that state. They also called for an immediate cessation of the Iran-Iraq war.

The delegates came out in favour of all-round development and consolidation of solidarity and cooperation between Arab and African peoples in their common struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and racial discrimination, for freedom, independence, and progress.

The congress agreed upon draft decisions on urgent Arab problems to be submitted for consideration to the forthcoming conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

PEACE MOVEMENT DELEGATION VISITS ISRAEL

For Israeli media coverage of the visit to Israel by a Soviet peace movement led by NOVOSTI Deputy Director Dr Karen Khachaturov, including accounts of their news conference at Ben-Gurion Airport and comment on U.S.-Israeli nuclear ties, see the Israel section of the 16 May Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TASS CITES U.S. PAPER ON U.S. MOVES AGAINST OAU

LD212000 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- TASS news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The American CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has published a story saying that Africans are displeased with U.S. "friendly advice" and that Third World leaders say Washington torpedoed the OAU (Organization of African Unity) Summit. The author of the article, one of the leading Western experts in African affairs, Britain's Colin Ligham makes this inference, analysing the reaction of several African leaders to a secret memorandum circulated by the U. S. Department of State last August. At that time the 19th OAU assembly was to gather in Tripoli, the capital of Libya. However, the intrigues of the enemies of African unity prevented it from being held.

The sensational disclosure by Colin Ligham shedding light on the dirty behind-the-scenes scheming of U. S. diplomacy gives ground for the following conclusions: The United States played a prominent role in preventing the 19th OAU assembly from gathering a quorum.

The State Department memo addressed by Washington to a number of pro-Western African leaders recommended them to empower their delegations to walk out of the Tripoli meetings. It also made advice on a number of procedural issues, and concerning the admittance of new members to the organisation, imposed on them pro-American views on such major African problems as Namibian independence and the proclamation of the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. And lastly the State Department in a mentor-like manner advised them who should and who shouldn't be elected OAU president and secretary general in what is a patent case of interference in the internal matters of the Organization of African Unity.

No wonder, therefore, Colin Ligham admits, that Reagan's recommendations angered some of the African leaders and gave rise to a well-grounded view that the United States had a hand in torpedoing the OAU summit meeting in Tripoli.

Right from the first days of its existence the OAU, which is celebrating the 20th anniversary of its founding on May 25, was a kind of an eyesore for U. S. neocolonialists.

The anti-imperialist orientation of the OAU Charter, a consistent policy of that organization toward eliminating colonialism and racism, its allegiance to the cause of peace, which found its reflection among other things in the OAU declaration proclaiming Africa a nuclear-free zone -- all this clearly ires the Reagan administration and prevents it from pursuing its hegemonistic policy vis-a-vis Africa.

That is why the United States and its henchmen in Africa are doing everything to intensify discord between African countries, to erode the OAU, to weaken and render it lifeless, to emasculate the anti-imperialist and anti-colonial content from its activities.

Now when new attempts are being made to convene the 19th OAU assembly, this time in Addis Ababa, progressive forces of Africa, upholding anti-imperialist ideals of African unity, should be more vigilant than ever before, the ETHIOPIAN HERALD writes. Washington's new intrigues with a view to paralysing the OAU activities must be thwarted.

MARITIME NAVIGATION TALKS WITH IRAN UNDERWAY

NC240753 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 23 May 83

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] The 12th session of the Soviet-Iranian Maritime Navigation Conference is underway in Moscow. This standing working group regularly discusses economic and commercial relations between Iran and the Soviet Union and the expansion of transit via Soviet territory, which has greatly increased since the commencement of navigation on the Volga-Baltic Canal.

The transport of goods to and from Europe through the Anzali and Nowshahr ports has recently increased. In view of this, the solution of some commercial and technical problems that have arisen both for the Soviet Union and for Iran is deemed necessary.

As the experience of past sessions of the Maritime Navigation Conference has shown, the talks between representatives of the Soviet Maritime Fleet Ministry and of the Ports and Navigation Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran are held in a constructive atmosphere. The steps decided upon in previous sessions, and enacted, raised Iran's transport to goods through the Caspian Sea last year to 740,000 tons.

The 12th session should assist in further increasing the movement of consignments. The two sides are discussing the (?loading) of consignments, the use of containers, the possibility of increasing the transport of imports and exports, and modes of transportation.

THREAT OF U.S. 'FIFTH COLUMN' IN IRAN VIEWED

NC240909 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 23 May 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Iran's Revolution Is Threatened"]

[Excerpts] Troublesome reports continue to emanate from Tehran. The lives of hundreds of Tudeh Party members, both leaders and rank and file, are threatned. This is the same party which, throughout its existence, was one of the pioneers in the struggles against the shah's regime and U.S. imperialism, and it was the one which always defended the rights and interests of Iran's workers.

The Tudeh Party was among the first organizations opposing the shah's regime to call on the people of Iran to undertake extensive struggles against the monarchy and U.S. domination. In 1975 the Tudeh Party approved a new program which, among other things, declared that the Tudeh Party would struggle to overthrow the despotic and mercenary monarchy, to free the country from imperialist dependence, and to establish a just system in Iran -- a system that would reflect the interests of workers, farmers, craftsmen, small tradesmen, patriotic intellectuals, and the national bourgeoisie.

It was by pursuing this policy that the Tudeh Party participated in the popular revolution. It was by taking these duties as a basis that the Tudeh Party expressed its happiness at and satisfaction with the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran, voted in favor of the Constitution, and defended Khomeyni's anti-U.S. policy in the face of attacks by bourgeois connivers and reactionary forces. All these facts are well known in Iran, and the present allegations by officials that the Tudeh Party was involved in subversion against the Islamic regime are blatantly slanderous and outright lies.

Dear listeners: As the present incidents in Iran unfortunately show, counterrevolutionary forces have greatly intensified their activities. Reaction and imperialism are now happy and satisfied, because persons who present a great threat to the circles that are moving to wipe out the revolutionary and anti-imperialist gains of the Iranian people are now being persecuted.

The accusations, levied against the Tudeh Party can be said to be exact repetitions of fabrications disseminated with full force some time ago by people belonging to the rightist bourgeois circle, such as Qotbzadeh, Yazdi, Entezam, and others Where are these people now? All those whose relations with the CIA and participation in plots against the revolution were revealed have either been executed or sentenced to prison terms, with many of them having gone underground to operate clandestinely. Apparently their inherent and brutal hatred of communism and all progressive forces has been inherited by certain circles of the present Iranian regime.

The coordination of the attacks by Iranian officials against the Tudeh Party with remarks by leaders of imperialist governments against Iran's leftist forces is yet more surprising. Some 2 years ago U.S. President Reagan pointed out that the greatest threat the United States faces in Iran comes from the leftists. He implied that removing them from the political scene is an important way to defend U.S. interests in Iran.

The incidents now taking place in Iran are very clearly to the benefit of U.S. imperialists, because the restrictions imposed by Iran's officials on the Tudeh Party -- the party of the faithful defenders of the revolution -- are actually paving the way for a counterrevolutionary coup similar to the one of 19 August [1953].

The plotting against the revolution is a reality, and the danger stemming from it emanates, like before, from the United States and the U.S. fifth column in Iran. The Tudeh Party always pointed this out and called on the people to be vigilant. The restrictions imposed on the Tudeh Party proved these assumptions. Now not only are the lives of sincere patriots and indefatigable combatants threatened, but Iran's revolution as well.

RSA CONDUCTS AIR RAID AGAINST MOZAMBIQUE CAPITAL

RSA's 'Undeclared War'

LD231912 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 23 May 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] An alarming report has come in from Mozambique. Aircraft of the Republic of South Africa [RSA] Air Force carried out a barbarous raid today on the capital of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Maputo. [shots of damaged buildings] Racist RSA is stepping up its undeclared war against neighboring independent African states, and is perpetrating armed provocations and terror, raised to the status of state policy. Here you see the results of the raid. RSA Minister [of Defense and National Security] Malan declared that the raid on Mozambique was a responsive measure by Pretoria to actions by the Africa National Congress [ANC] which is waging a struggle against apartheid. The pretext for the barbarous raid was the bomb explosion of the RSA Air Force Headquarters in Pretoria. Pretoria again repeated its threats against neighboring states, and the racist minister boasted that the targets for the bombing have been marked out long ago and that the RSA was ready to strike this blow.

'Challenge' to Africa, World

LD240729 Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 24 TASS -- The newspaper "PRAVDA" qualifies the South African bandit air raid on Maputo as "a challenge to the peoples of the African Continent and to the entire world community." "The new aggressive act", PRAVDA writes, "is another one in a long list of Pretoria's glaring crimes against independent African states. The list includes repeated incursions into Angola, a a piratic raid into Lesotho, and provocations against Botswana and Zimbabwe. Mozambique has been a victim of piracy quite a number of times already." "The leaders of the apartheid regime, by heightening tension in the region, want to consolidate by force of arms their shaken positions, to weaken the progressive African regimes, and seek to make them abandon support for the African National Congress (ANC) which wages struggle for the emancipation of the dark-skinned population of the Republic of South Africa."

Pretoria's pressure through force is also designed to secure that "Frontline" states show "yieldingness" in the question of Namibia, the newspaper points out. The West has found in the shape of the Republic of South Africa not only a partner for the plunder of the natural wealth of Namibia, PRAVDA goes on. The forces of imperialism, U.S. one [as received] on the first place, regard the regime of apartheid as a military fist which at their will would deliver blows on independent countries of southern Africa. Upholding the imperialist interests, the racists do the dirty work. In exchange they get political and military aid as well as a diplomatic cover for their piracy. Thus, the United States has repeatedly used the veto right at the U.N. Security Council to prevent the adoption of sanctions against the aggressor. The present Washington administration has proclaimed South Africa an ally and started an intensive reapproachement with it. U.S. support, the newspaper stresses, has untied the hands of the racists who are taking a course towards escalation of military ventures.

The brazen aggressiveness of the South African military, PRAVDA writes in conclusion, has become a source of constant tension in the region. This leads to destabilization of the situation in the continent's south, and creates threats to peace and security. Responsibility for the obtaining situation together with the racist of the Republic of South Africa is equally borne by imperialism, by U.S. one [as received], in the first place.

NICARAGUAN SOUTHERN BORDER CLASHES DETAILED

LD211405 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Managua, May 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reports:

The situation on the southern border of Nicaragua has again become aggravated as a result of armed actions by counter-revolutionary groupings. The bandits attacked a Sandinista border patrol in Rio San Juan Department near Lake Nicaragua. According to Captain Bosco Centeno, commander of the border troops of the department, the bandits were firmly repulsed and retreated. Two days prior to that the hirelings laid an ambush in "Aguafresca" zone and tried to catch unawares another border patrol.

Recently the Somocista bands which penetrate Nicaragua from the territory of Costa Rica lost 60 men killed an tens wounded in fighting against Sandinista People's Army units and reservists. The invaders vent their malice upon [the] unarmed population. They killed twelve local peasants.

The U.S. CIA, the Sandinista commander emphasised, coordinates the armed actions of counter-revolutionary groupings operating in Nicaragua's north with the Somocistas that have entrenched themselves in Costa Rica. They all are being provided with submachine guns, machine guns, mortars, and other weapons from Pentagon depots. A permanent contact is maintained between the counter-revolutionaries' centre -- the so-called "Nicaraguan Democratic Front," the headquarters of which is in Tegucigalpa, and the Somocista mercenaries led by traitor Pastora. The Pastora bands at a strength of approximately 1,500 concentrate in camps located in the areas of Costa Rican populated localities of Hacienda de Amistad, Las Tablillas, Los Pereira, Barra del Colorado, Rio Infiernito, and Cano Las Crucitas.

The U.S. CIA, Captain Bosco Centeno stated, is speeding up the creation of a "southern front" in Nicaragua. However, all attempts by counter-revolutionary forces to get consolidated in the zone end in failure. Only separate small bands have managed to penetrate southern areas of Nicaragua but they all are encircled and are deprived of an opportunity to conduct combat operations.

Nicaragua comes out in favour of a peaceful resolution of Central American problems. Its firm peaceful policy has been widely reported at the United Nations, Miguel D' Escoto, Nicaraguan minister of foreign affairs, has stated here.

Nicaragua's triumph within the UN walls is the triumph of all Latin American peoples. The resolution passed by the UN Security Council confirms the right of the peoples of Nicaragua and other Central American states to self-determination. The resolution condemns interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the region, the minister pointed out.

Sandinist Encounter

LD230944 Moscow TASS in English 0917 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Managua May 23 TASS -- A big counter-revolutionary grouping has made an attempt at capturing La Azucena populated locality in Rio San Juan Department in Nicaragua's south. As Captain Bosco Centeno, commander of the frontier troops in the department, said on May 22, a group of 120 bandits invaded that area from the territory of Costa Rica intending to attack La Azucena at one go. But they were met with fire by fighting men of the Sandinist People's Army. The battle against the Somocista mercenaries lasted six hours.

He later lost several men killed and retreated, having left in the battlefield a large number of "FAL" submachine guns, "M-79" grenade launchers and other U.S.-made weapons. The chief of the gang known by his nickname "El Gato" was killed in battle. The counter-revolutionaries, B. Centeno said, were wearing a new uniform with the Made in the USA trademark.

On the same day, another group of Somocista cutthroats ambushed near Los Chiles settlement of the same department a Sandinist border patrol. The bandits killed one and wounded four fighting men of the Sandinist People's Army.

GOLDWATER EL SALVADOR COMMENTS DRAW NOTICE

LD232225 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 23 May 83

[Viktor Olin commentary]

[Text] The talk on the possibility of land United States troops in El Salvador and in other Central American countries is not new by far. According to influential men from the camp of hawks this step would fundamentally alter the situation in the region by mopping up the insurgent movements struggling against the pro-Washington regimes.

Public opinion in the United States invariable rejects this road, seeing in it prospects for repeating the Vietnam war which brought disgrace on the nation. However, Barry Goldwater resorted to precisely this example to substantiate his calls for invading El Salvador. Had we been willing to let the military use the forces we had in Vietnam we would have won in Vietnam, he declared. Now he went on to say: We are to use the forces we see fit to use to keep Central America.

According to the senator they are to begin with imposing a naval and air blockade on the region. The calls of Barry Goldwater, who is known for his extremist (might), have been dismissed had they not reflected the views of influential Washington officials. These views are founded on a number of factors which show that President Reagan's recent statements, as his country having no intention of sending troops to Central America, is no more than idle talk.

What is of much greater significance is the President's statement that it is necessary to protect the national interest of the United States, (?put a stake) in Central America, (?that) in the advent of failure the nation's reputation will be hopelessly undermined and that the fall of one country in the region will entail other falls (?on its) domino effect, and so on.

The trouble is that similar rhetoric preceded America's military intervention in Vietnam. One more circumstance is noteworthy. It has transpired that there is a secret report (?filed) by a group of high-ranking military officials which says that the Salvadoran regime has virtually no chances of winning over the insurgents militarily. The authors of the report came to (?this) conclusion despite the fact that the number of government troops in El Salvador is more than six times greater than the forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. Besides, the regular army gets vast quantities of advanced weaponry from the United States, while the insurgents are fighting only with what they capture from the enemy. Basing on this report military officials in the administration insist that the only way out of the situation is to land United States troops in El Salvador.

What keeps the administration from following these recommendations is first of all the widespread opposition to military interference in Central America inside the country. The results of the latest public opinion polls show that the overwhelming majority of Americans are against repeating the Vietnam adventure. And now the question is being decided as to who will win in this dispute, commonsense or recklessness and imperial ambitions?

CHILEAN STRUGGLE, OPPOSITION REPORTED

LD210918 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 21 May 83

["PRAVDA on Struggle of Chilean Patriots Against Pinochet Junta" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 21 TASS -- The struggle for unity and all anti-fascist, patriotic forces of the country for liberation of the Chilean people from the rule of fascist dictatorship has come to a new stage. That was patently illustrated by events that have been shaking Chile in the past few days, writes in PRAVDA its political news analyst Vitaliy Korionov. He stresses that the ring of opposition is narrowing around the dictatorship; this opposition is now broad as never before since in its ranks now are both those who came out against the junta since the very first days after the coup and those who gradually started coming out against the junta in the past few years.

Staging almost 10 years ago a military coup d'etat, the author points out, imperialism and its flunkeys hoped to create through the hands of the fascist junta a general condition that would make it possible to strengthen the capitalist order in Chile, to regain the former positions of North American corporations and Chilean oligarchy in the country's economy, to strangle the people's democratic forces. "Those efforts are an obvious failure."

In the article it is noted that the bankruptcy of the dictatorship's economic policy is obvious. National industry is being plundered by North American monopolies. Hundreds of small and medium-sized Chilean companies went bankrupt, being unable to withstand competition. 20 companies went bankrupt in 1974 and the figure was more than 800 in 1982. Whole plants are being liquidated, with thousands upon thousands [of] working people being thrown into the street. More than 30 percent of [the] able-bodied population are unemployed: more than a million people are jobless. The agriculture is on the decline. The annual harvest of cereals went down 50 percent. The huge foreign debt renders the country lifeless. In less than ten years Chile's external debt doubled, reaching 18,000 million dollars.

In this situation, the author stresses, the communist and other patriots believe that the main aim is to bring together all forces of the nation ready to fight for its honour and freedom.

CUBAN OFFICIAL HONORED BY SUPREME SOVIET

LD230116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the Order of the October Revolution to Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. This is to mark his service to the developmeent of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba, and the occasion of his 70th birthday.

SIX-YEAR SENTENCE RECOMMENDED FOR REPIN

LD231723 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Leningrad May 23 TASS -- The Collegium of Criminal Cases at the Leningrad Regional Court today continued the open hearing of the criminal case of Valeriy Repin.

"Valeriy Repin, accused of high treason and anti-Soviet activity, was collecting and sending abroad lampoons on the Soviet Union, secret information and thus assisted Western special services in their subversive work against the USSR," senior assistant to the Procurator of Leningrad Inessa Katukova said at the trial of the former distributor of the so-called "Solzhenitsyn Fund." She stressed that Valeriy Repin is tried not for his way of thinking and his convictions, but for his concrete actions damaging the country and the social system.

The procurator substantiated her speech by the testimonies of the defendant, of the witnesses, the documented proofs submitted at the trial. The hearing showed that for some years the defendent was sending abroad by the diplomatic post of a number of Western countries the materials with slanderous allegations about Soviet society, secret information. It is precisely for these purposes that means of the "Fund" were mostly spent.

During the trial Valeriy Repin pleaded guilty to his criminal actions that had been established by the investigation. Taking into consideration the defendant's open-hearted repentance and his acknowledgement of his guilt the procurator demanded the minimum punishment: three years of the deprivation of freedom with the subsequent internal exile for three years.

Valeriy Repin's counsel lawyer Leonid Ivantsov concluded his speech for the defence by urging the court to show humaneness in passing the sentence since the defendant "repented his guilt and is on the road of reform."

The court will continue its work tomorrow.

MVD CHIEF REPLIES ON KRASNODAR ABUSES

PM201507 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 May 83 First Edition p 3

[Letter from V. Fedorchuk, USSR internal affairs minister, under the general heading "At the Ministry"]

[Text] The article entitled "Sentence on Guardians of the Law" published in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 22 March 1983 has been examined at the USSR MVD. This article was published in the 6 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages R 34-36, under the heading "Corruption in Kuban Militia Units Reported"]

This article records instances which took place in 1980-82, on the basis of which appropriate measures were taken in time. P.A. Gladyshev, chief of the Gelendzhik City Internal Affairs Department; Yu.S. Berdikov and S.M. Kaleberda, his deputies; A.F. Grishko, chief of Pavlovskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department; P.M. Ponomar, his deputy; and V.P. Demidenko, chief of the Internal Affairs Administration for Struggle Against Embezzlements of Socialist Property and Speculation, were all dismissed from their posts.

The shortcomings and omissions in work with cadres and in day-to-day official activity, instances of abuse of official position on the part of individual employees, and measures to eradicate them were discussed 10 December 1982 at an enlarged session of the Internal Affairs Administration Collegium with the participation of V.I. Vorotnikov, first secretary of Krasnodar party kraykom, and N.Ya. Golub, chairman of the krayispolkom.

The facts pointed out in the article were also the subject of discussion at a meeting of the kray party organization aktiv in February 1983 and were given a critical party appraisal.

Measures have been taken to strengthen the kray's internal affairs organs with leading cadres by sending them graduates of the USSR Internal Affairs Ministry Academy and cadres from among party and soviet workers.

The USSR MVD is taking measures to strengthen socialist legality in the activity of the militia, to improve work with working people's letters and complaints, and to increase the responsibility of each employee for the efficient fulfillment of official duties. In January, the question of strengthening socialist legality and official discipline in the internal affairs organs was examined in the USSR MVD Collegium.

DEPUTY HEALTH MINISTER GERASIMOV DIES 17 MAY

PM201516 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 20 May, morning edition, publishes on page 6 a 400-word obituary of P.I. Gerasimov, USSR deputy minister of health, which states:

"The Soviet health service has suffered a grave loss. Petr Ivanovich Gerasimov, a member of the CPSU since 1940, an eminent health organizer and USSR deputy minister of health, died on 17 May 1983 in his 69th year."

The obituary is signed by the USSR Ministry of Health, the Ministry of the Medical Industry, the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, and the Central Committee of the Medical Workers' Trade Union.

PRAVDA REVIEWS CHERNENKO BOOK ON LENINIST STYLE

PM231626 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed book review: "Strengthening Ties With the Masses"]

[Text] On the eve of its 80th anniversary Lenin's party is a monolithic, ideologically and organizationally cohesive, 18-million-strong army of leading fighters for the communist transformation of the world. Before V.I. Lenin created the Bolshevik Party, the new type of party, history had known no political organization whose activity had exerted such a remarkable influence on the destinies of social development.

There is nothing mystical or accidental about the reasons for the "omnipotence" of the Communist Party: They include a scientific knowledge of the natural laws and trends of social progress and the ability to utilize that knowledge in concrete historical situations, taking account of new phenomena and specific circumstances. They include the indissoluble unity of revolutionary theory and practice and loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the aims and interests of the working class and all the working people, expressed in strategy, tactics and current party decisions. They include the constantly strengthening, living tie with the masses -- with the true creators of history -- and the ability to merge with the masses and to lead and direct their labor and struggle. Evidence of this is provided by the decisions of the Leninist party's congresses and its Central Committee plenums and by the speeches and writings of party and state leaders. An example of the party's profound attentiveness toward these issues is provided by the book by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, member of the Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, published by the Political Literature Publishing House, entitled "Establishing the Leninist Style in Party Work." (Footnote) (K.U. Chernenko: "Establishing the Leninist Style in Party Work," Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1983, 574 pages)

Analyzing problems of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the author writes: "The CPSU treasures its firm ties with the masses and regards them as its great asset. At the same time it does not regard the process of strengthening its unity with the people as already completed and requiring no further development. The party strives to constantly renew its ties with the masses, make them, so to speak, superconductive, and react sensitively to changes and new phenomena which arise in society. All its activity -- theoretical and practical, organizational and political, ideological and educational -- is aimed at deepening ties with the masses and further rallying Soviet people around their communist vanguard." (p 482)

The main basis of this rallying is the consistent expression of the vital interests of the working class and all working people in the CPSU's scientifically substantiated policy, which is permeated through and through with humanism, the principles and ideas of social justice, and concern for the working person's good. The socialist system's indisputable advantages over the capitalist system are revealed vividly and tangibly in the anthology.

The Soviet Union's policy in the international arena, aimed at strengthening the security and cooperation of all peoples, curbing the arms race, and averting nuclear catastrophe, enjoys universal respect and recognition and the support not only of Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist community countries, but of all revolutionary, progressive, and peace-loving forces on the planet. K.U. Chernenko's book reveals the profoundly principled, constructive nature of the CPSU's foreign policy course.

The really humane meaning -- of the people, by its very nature -- of the CPSU's policy, which rallies the masses increasingly closely around the impressive aims of communist creation, is expressed particularly clearly in the program elaborated by the Leninist party for the socioeconomic development of Soviet society and for the upsurge of the working people's well-being and culture.

"All the art of administration and politics," V.I. Lenin noted, "lies in considering and knowing in good time where to concentrate your main forces and attention." ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 40, p 85) Following Leninist methodology, the 26th CPSU Congress called on the party and the Soviet people to concentrate their main forces and attention on the intensification of social production, on improving the efficiency and quality of work, and on accelerating scientific and technical progress, the book notes.

Of course, this vitally important task is not sufficient in itself. The highest goal of socialist production is to ensure the most favorable possible conditions for the development of society and its primary asset -- the working person. "The measures being undertaken to restructure and develop sectors directly connected with the satisfaction of people's requirements and with improving people's well-being," the book says, in particular, "are of tremendous significance -- not only economic, but social and educational significance as well. After all, these measures are intended to create conditions promoting the all-round development of people's capabilities and creative activity, the development of man -- the main productive force of our society and its chief social and moral asset." (p 26)

The education of the new man is not only the most important goal, but a necessary condition of success in communist building. The book shows convincingly that a profound, concrete understanding by the working people of the very close interconnection between economic successes and the improvement of the socialist way of life is the source of the growth of their social activity, initiative and creativity in labor for the sake of our great motherland.

The book consistently advances and comprehensively substantiates the idea that methods of party leadership and social development and forms of party work among the masses are more when they better reflect the most characteristic features of the socialist society and the specific conditions of each concrete stage, and more fully embody the features of the Leninist style of party work.

Again and again the author reminds us that it is a matter of work style specifically among the masses, for the sake of further developing their level of organization, consciousness, and activity, and stresses the tremendous significance of ensuring the firm unity of the party's ideological and organizational activity. The methods and style of party work express the essence of socialist social relations, Soviet people's power [narodavlastiye] and the new type of labor discipline. "...Socialist democracy," K.U. Chernenko writes, "presupposes organization, discipline, and responsibility among Soviet people and their observance of the laws and norms of socialist communal life. Its essence lies in the unity of rights and duties, true freedom and civic responsibility, the harmonious combination of the interests of society, the collective, and the individual. And the very nature of discipline under socialism is profoundly democratic. After all, it is based on a high level of consciousness among working people." (p 345)

The Leninist style, expressing the most substantial, most advanced, promising features of our public life, serves as a powerful means of accelerating social development, since "the party's life, its norms and principles, contain the germs and shoots of new social relations." (p 35)

It is precisely this which is the underlying sociopolitical purpose of establishing and constantly improving the Leninist style of leadership and management. "Building communism," the author writes, "is not a matter of doing a favor to the masses. It is their own vital cause. That is why it is so important for every theoretical provision, every political tenet, every idea itself to merge with the working people's interests, for people to see in them the solution to their own vital problems and concrete practical steps aggressively moving toward our ideals. Merging into one the party's will and the masses' inexhaustible energy and channeling them into the fulfillment of the tasks set -- herein lies the true art of party leadership, which all our cadres must constantly study." (p 118)

It is noteworthy that the question of the content of the Leninist style of party work and its demands is always bound up with problems relating to increasing the consciousness and activity of the masses and ensuring their even closer unity around the communist vanguard -- crucial problems for the making and implementation of party policy. This is demanded by life itself; this is the target the Leninist party sets its cadres, surmounting all that hinders the progress of society and establishment of Leninist principles and norms in the life of party, state and society. "The refinement of our democracy," CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu.V. Andropov pointed out in this connection, "demands the elimination of bureaucratic 'organizedness' and formalism -- all that stifles and undermines the masses' initiative and paralyzes the working peoples'creative thought and living deeds. We have combated these phenomena and will continue to do so with even greater vigor and persistence."

The tasks and conditions for ensuring a creative, active style of party and party committee and organization organizational and ideological and political work -- a style which mobilizes the masses' energy -- are profoundly and comprehensively examined in K.U. Chernenko's book.

The very important questions include developing intraparty democracy which is a model for and stimulus to the improvement of the different aspects of social life in general, developing criticism and self-criticism and ensuring their effectiveness, and the more intensive use of all mediums of communication between the party and the masses (the book analyzes in a very detailed and comprehensive way work with working people's letters). There are also the questions of improving the activity of all leadership components and the management apparatus on the basis of scientific achievements and a fuller study of the interests and demands of the broad masses; selecting, educating and placing cadres who are up to present-day requirements; improving the monitoring and verification of the fulfillment of decisions; and ensuring the organic unity of economic, organizational and ideological education work. The examination of such diverse problems with their own independent content is integrated by the fact that they are all analyzed and assessed from the viewpoint of the introduction and refinement of the Leninist style and the strengthening of the party's living ties with the masses during the process of solving practical tasks relating to the building of a new society.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 80th Anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress" notes that: "The CPSU attached great importance to the universal establishment of the Leninist work style -- a creative style ensuring a scientific approach to all social processes, constant reliance on the masses, a very businesslike, concrete and exacting approach and intolerance of any manifestations of formalism, bureaucraticism, and ostentation. The party stresses: The inclination to act, not to make loud noises -- that is what is needed today." K.U. Chernenko's book will be a great help to party cadres and all communists in further establishing the Leninist style -- the style which involves a really businesslike approach and genuinely revolutionary creativity -- and in organizing the working masses to solve ever bigger tasks.

PRAVDA REVIEWS NEW ANTHOLOGY OF LEADER SPEECHES

PM221921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed article: "Along the Leninist Path"]

[Text] The first half of the 11th 5-Year Plan is coming to an end. Considerable successes have been scored in implementing the projected plans. Our country's economic might has increased, its defense capability has strengthened, and the people's material and cultural living standards have improved. The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenums again demonstrated the party's firm determination to proceed along the Leninist path and consistently to implement the course elaborated in domestic and foreign policy. Closely rallied around the Community Party, Soviet people fully support this course and boundlessly trust their militant vanguard.

When we say: 'The people and the party are united!" Comrade Yu.V. Andropov has noted, "it is a statement of the indisputable fact that the aims and tasks which the party has set itself precisely express the aspirations and the needs of all Soviet people. And our millions strong people implement party's policy by their deeds."

The most important directions of the struggle of the party and the people to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, and topical problems of international relations and of the development of the world revolutionary process are reflected in the material's in an anthology of articles and speeches by leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state published in 1982. (Footnote) ("26th CPSU Congress: The Unity of Theory and Practice Part 3," Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1983, 624 pages)

Like every year of our life, this year too was marked by its very own distinctive features. It passed under the sign of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, which was vidid evidence of the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and of socialism's historic achievements. The Soviet Union now appears before all the world as a harmonious family of equal peoples jointly building communism. And each of the Soviet republics makes an irreplaceable contribution to the overall upsurge of the country's economy and culture, promoting not merely the addition but the many-fold multiplication of its creative forces.

Our country's peoples and its republics have gained enormous advantages and benefits from joining up in a single union. At the same time the potential opened up by this unification has by no means been exhausted. Ways of realizing that potential and problems in implementing the party's economic and social policy aimed at improving developed socialism are revealed in the present anthology in L. I. Brezhnev's works; in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's reports "Leninism -- the Inexhaustible Source of Revolutionary Energy and Creativity of the Masses" and "Sixty Years of the USSR" and in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum; in the speech "The Creative Force of the Peoples' Friendship" by G. A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; in the report "Continuing the Cause of Great October" by V. V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; in the articles "The Lenist Principles of Equality and Unity of Nations" and "The Great Force of Friendship and Fraternity" by D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee; in the report "To Enhance the Labor and Political Activeness of Working People's Collectives" by G. V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom; in the article "The Unified National Economic Complex of the Multinational Soviet State" by N. A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; in the speech delivered by V. V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, at the ceremony devoted to Kiev's 1,500th Anniversary and the presentation of the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples to the city; in the article "Great Fraternity of Peoples" by S. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee; and in the speect "For Labor and Heroic Feats" by M. V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum made a profound analysis of the state of affairs in all sectors of economic and cultural building. While noting the positive results that have been achieved it placed unsolved problems in the focus of the party's attention. Stress was laid on improving the style of work, intensifying the monitoring of the implementation of adopted decisions, and enhancing party, state, and labor discipline. The plenum again reaffirmed the party's long-term strategy for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the eighties as a whole. This is aimed at ensuring that Soviet people's life improves from year to year, that their labor produces increasingly weighty results and that our socialist system reveals increasingly fully its humane nature and its creative potential.

A most important component of this strategy is the USSR Food Program, adopted at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum. The articles "The Food Program and the Tasks of Its Implementation" and "The CPSU's Agrarian Policy in the Stage of Developed Socialism" by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; the article "Each and Every Person's Concern: From the Practice of the Leningrad Party Organizations's Work To Fulfill the Food Program" by G. V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom; and other materials in the anthology convincingly show that the program represents not only a radical turning point in the boosting of agriculture and related sectors.

By virtue of its nature and scale, it is called upon to ensure progress in the national economy as a whole. Agroindustrial complex personnel, the book says, must step up their efforts daily and work in such a way as to ensure that the vast funds channeled into the implementation of the Food Program yield a return right now and an even greater return tomorrow.

The new, more extensive opportunities in implementing our party's program tasks and the advantages of developed socialism demand from party, trade unions, komsomol organizations, and soviet and economic cadres improved organizational and ideological education work. These problems are elucidated in the pages of this anthology in the speeches made by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and at the funeral meeting on 15 November 1982 and in his report "Sixty Years of the USSR"; in the speech "Profoundly Studying Public Opinion" by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; in the article "Educating Active Fighters for Communism" by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; in the article "The Vanguard Role of the Communists' Party: An Important Condition for Its Enhancement. On the Unity of Ideological and Organizational Work" by K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee 12 November 1982 Plenum; in the article "Cadre Policy: Experience and Problems" by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee; in the article "The Key Link in Soviet Socialist Democracy" by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; in the speech "The Living Word of the Lecturer" by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; in the article "The Dialectics of Great Unity" by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; in the article "The Foundation of the Party, the Political Nucleus of the Labor Collective" by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and in the article "The Exacerbation of the Ideological Struggle in the World Arena and the Political Education of the Working People" by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Leninist Party is the leading and directing force in communist building. This is the decisive condition for all our successes, as the anthology materials convincingly show. The party checks all its activity and its every step against the immortal teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, which provides the only correct answers to the most complex questions of social development and serves as an effective method for the cognition and transformation of reality. The path covered by the Leninist Party in 80 years is a truly heroic path of struggle and victories.

The anthology reveals the tireless and consistent struggle of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and the Soviet Government for the conservation of peace and the prevention of a thermonuclear catastrophe. Our country's approach toward this most burning problem of the present day is expressed in L.I. Brezhnev's address to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament.

"Guided by the desire to do everything in its power to avert from the peoples the threat of nuclear devastation and ultimately to exclude the very possibility of it from the life of mankind," the address says, "the Soviet Union solemnly states:

"THE USSR PLEDGES TO RENOUNCE FIRST USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS." [capitalized passage published in boldface]

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and his report "Sixty Years of the USSR" advance new peace initiatives, which have been approved by all people of good will. Among them we should highlight in particular the proposals for a radical reduction in U.S. and NATO armaments on the one hand and Soviet armaments on the other. In his replies to the questions put to U.S. politics observer J. Kingsbury-Smith, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov clearly stated that "we do not want to have in the European zone a single missile or aircraft more than the NATO countries." The Soviet Union is prepared to agree on the quality of nuclear potentials in Europe not only in terms of delivery vehicles but also in terms of warheads, taking into account, of course, the corresponding British and French armaments.

Since its birth the land of the soviets has tirelessly upheld Lenin's principles of peaceful coexistence and the course toward equal international cooperation. At the same time the CPSU and the Soviet state realize that as long as imperialism has not renounced its desire to disrupt the prevailing balance of forces and to obtain military superiority, it is important to provide the Soviet Armed Forces with everything necessary for the defense of the USSR and its allies and friends. Questions of the connection between the struggle for peace and social progress and the consolidation of the economic and defense might of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries and their united actions in the international arena are examined in the speech delivered by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign ministers, at the 37th UN General Assembly session and in his article "For the Sake of Peace on Earth"; in the speech delivered by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at the 36th CEMA session; in the article by D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, entitled "Historic Exploit" and in his replies to questions put by a TASS correspondent; and in the article by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "Georgiy Dimitrov and the Present Day."

The entire content of the anthology confirms the conclusion that the main feature of the activity of Lenin's party as the party of scientific communism is its organic combination of advanced revolutionary theory with the revolutionary practice the working class and the masses' social activeness.

TADZHIK SSR SUPREME SOVIET CREATES NEW RAYONS

WA171130 [Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian on 27 April carries on page 1 a 100-word decree of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing the formation of two new rayons. According to the decree, the Khovalingskiy Rayon has been created in the Kulyabinskaya Oblast with Khovaling as its administrative center. This rayon includes the villages of Lakhutinskiy, Tadzhikistan, Khovaling, and Shugnovskiy; formerly of the Kulyabinskiy Rayon. Also created was the Ilichevskiy Rayon in the Kurgan-Tubinskaya Oblast including the villages of Kyzylkalinskiy of Kommunisticheskiy Rayon Imeni Ayna and Dakhanakiik and Obikiik of the Kuybyshevskiy Rayon. Its administrative center is in Obikiik. The decree states that the village soviets of the newly created rayons are no longer to be part of the previous divided rayons.

WEATHER PROBLEMS IN KAZAKHSTAN, ARMENIA

Snowfall in Kazakhstan

LD232313 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Alma-Ata May 23 TASS -- Last week-end, the air temperatures dropped from 15-17 degrees centigrade above zero to minus 8 degrees in a matter of minutes in the vast tracts of Karaganda, Dzhezkazgan, Tselinograd and other regions of the Kazakh Republic, the sharp cooling of temperature was accompanied by strong snowfalls.

In the Kazakh Republican Department for Hydrometeorology and environmental monitoring, the TASS correspondent was told that the warnings transmitted to the areas in question helped the rural people to prepare for the fury of the elements in advance. In the Karaganda region, for instance, about a million sheep and over three hundred thousand large cattle were to be taken back to warm premises. Thousands of automobiles and tractors with trailers were dispatched from towns to help the rural areas. These took the cattle to the premises, and brought fodder and water. Mobile teams restored the power-transmission and communications lines, broken by the wind, and assured a smooth operation of transport.

At present, life in the regions affected by the Artic cyclone is getting back to normal.

Rainstorms in Armenia

LD201951 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] During the last 10 days in the northern and northeastern regions of Armenia, there were short but heavy rainfalls. This caused powerful mud-and-rock flows from the mountains. [film clip of mud flow, flooded fields]

Potato planting has only recently been completed in this field, but this is what it looks like now. According to specialists, rainfall of such intensity has not been recorded in Armenia in the last 20 years. At first the rain did not seem to pose any threat, but then it grew heavier, becoming torrential. In Kalininskiy Rayon -- epicenter of the disaster area, where we shot this film reportage -- 115 mm of rain fell in only 3 hours. Powerful rain torrents carrying mud and stones came down from the mountains, flooding villages, fields and plantations. The water level of the small Tashir River rose to nearly 3 meters in a few minutes. The river overflowed its banks and flooded streets and the ground floors of buildings.

These pictures were taken by local amatuer photographers. There was no loss of human life nor serious destruction. Special emergency committees have been set up in the affected regions, and organized work is in progress to compensate for any losses and to eliminate the consequences of the flooding.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN URGES READINESS FOR HARVEST

PM190850 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 May 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Complete Readiness for the Harvest Must Be Ensured!"]

[Text] Rural workers and workers in the other components of the agro-industrial complex are channeling their efforts into growing a plentiful harvest and making a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the tasks of the USSR Food Program in the third and decisive year of the 5-year plan. The situation currently taking shape in the fields shows that in many parts of the country agricultural crops are developing and ripening ahead of the usual time. Although spring sowing is still continuing in eastern regions, grasscutting has already started in a number of places, and in the extreme south the busy time of grain harvesting and procurement is starting. Kolkhozes, sovkhozes, agro-industrial associations, agricultural organs, corresponding ministries and departments, and party organizations must channel all their energy into the timely and high-standard preparations and well-organized execution of harvesting work and the creation of preconditions for the fulfillment of state plans and pledges for the procurement of grain and other agricultural output and for ensuring a reliable supply of fodder at livestock units.

It is important that additional steps be taken in all the subdivisions of the agro-industrial complex to ensure that all grain harvesting machinery is in a state of complete readiness no later than 2 weeks before the harvest starts and that combines and harvesters are staffed with skilled machine operators to function in two shifts. Conditions currently exist everywhere for the widespread organization, on the basis of the team contract and other leading labor organization methods, of competition between all collectives for achieving the highest possible output and excellent quality of work during the harvest, prevention of losses, and preservation of the harvest in full.

During the summer success is certain to those who ensure the speediest possible completion of overhauls of harvesting machinery, the means of transport and of all equipment intended for feed procurement. The state of readiness of harvesting machinery is somewhat higher than this time last year. For instance, more than 81 percent of the available pool of combines had been overhauled by the beginning of May. However, we must not remain content with all this. The interests of this matter demand that the pace of repair work be resolutely stepped up. As a recent session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium commission on agro-industrial complex issues noted, tens of thousands of combines, harvesters, mowers, trucks and other machines have still not been put into working order on farms. Machine operators in Rostov Oblast and Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays are lagging behind with repairs. But it is precisely there that harvesting time is about to begin.

Leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, Goskomselkhozteknika enterprises and kray, oblast and rayon agro-industrial association councils are called upon to focus attention on questions of the upcoming harvest and to ensure the maximum state of readiness of grain harvesting and fodder procurement machinery, threshing floors, storage facilities, silage and haylage installations and coarse feed depots. The initiative of Nikolayev Oblast Selkhoztekhnika enterprises, which brought over 500 tractor-trailers which had previously been written off back into service, deserves all possible support. In all, 1,000 such tractor-trailers are to be repaired. Steps must be taken to ensure that not a single combine, or harvester, or truck remains laid up. To utilize all machinery in the fields means to decrease the average load per unit, to reduce harvesting and feed procurement time, and to prevent output losses.

Bringing in the harvest is a nationwide task. Its success depends largely not only on the efforts of rural workers, but also on the contribution of industrial enterprise collectives which supply agriculture with machinery, fuel and spare parts. Many plants are striving to produce and dispatch machinery for the harvest and the transportation of output ahead of schedule. However, there are also those who are in the farmers' debt. Among them is the Michurinsk Motordetal production association, which has failed to supply to rural areas with large quantities of piston rings for motor vehicles. The Gomselmash plant has failed to meet the target for deliveries of sprockets and hoses for feed harvesting machinery. Through the fault of railroad workers, thousands of silage harvesting combines have not been shipped out from this plant to areas where feed procurement is already underway.

Time does not wait. All the new machinery intended to bring in the harvest, the spare parts, fuel and lubricants must be delivered to rural areas strictly on schedule. Each instance of material and technical supplies for the harvest being delayed must be strictly assessed in party organizations and ministries and departments.

The agro-industrial complex is a unified interdependent organism, all of whose components are called upon to work efficiently toward the harvest and the implementation of the Food Program. In this connection, great responsibility during the harvest is placed on procurement and transportation enterprises and organizations. The capacity of storage facilities has been increased now. Leading elevator collectives are completing the preparation of storage facilities, technologcial equipment and approach roads for the harvest. At the same time there are still many shortcomings in this sphere which will have to be eliminated without delay.

Steps must be taken at grain reception enterprises to ensure the rapid weighing in of grain, unloading of large capacity trucks and truck trains, and the timely processing, drying and reliable safekeeping of grain. It is important to organize correct quality of grain to ensure the procurement of sufficient quantities of durum wheat and of the strong and most valuable varieties of grain. An operational dispatcher service of procurement and motor transport workers will help to organize smooth round-the-clock work in the transportation and reception of grain.

Local soviets and rayon agro-industrial associations are very busy these days. It is their duty to ensure that precise harvesting plans are drawn up on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, that machinery threshing floors, means of transport and storage facilities are carefully prepared for the harvest, that roads and bridges are repaired, and communications are set up. Rayon party committees and primary party organizations are called upon to organize varied mass political work among the participants in the upcoming harvest. It is their direct duty to give active support to leading labor methods and innovators' experience in the harvest and in feed procurement and to introduce them widely in practice, to help laggards, and to involve all rural workers in the competition for the successful preparation and execution of the harvest and the fulfillment of state plans and pledges. The harvest is not far off. The pressing task of the day is to ensure complete readiness for when it arrives!

SOVIET UNION LAUNCHES COSMOS 1464 24 MAY

LD240939 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0912 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Moscow, 24 May (TASS) -- Today Cosmos 1464, another artificial earth satellite, was launched in the Soviet Union to continue space research. It has been put in an orbit with the following parameters: The initial period of orbit is 104.9 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface is 1022 km, the minimum distance is 985 km, and the inclination of orbit is 82.9 degrees.

The satellite's apparatus is working normally.

PROGRESS REPORT ON 'ASTRON' SATELLITE PROGRAM

LD232318 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Simferopol May 23 TASS -- "Astron", an astrophysical artificial satellite of the earth, with an ultraviolet "Spika" telescope and X-ray spectrometers on board, continues its work in space.

"During the two months of operation, the satellite transmitted to the Crimea Astrophysical Observatory several scores of thousands of spectrograms of remote stars and galaxies," Aleksandr Boyarchuk, correspondent member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and one of the programme's leaders, said. "It would be impossible to obtain them with the help of ground observations, since the atmosphere of our planet totally absorbs the ultraviolet and X-ray irradiation".

In the meantime, however, the scientist said, it is these irradiations that concentrate most of the strong spectral lines of all the chemical and especially heavy elements of space objects, without the study of which it is impossible to learn the nature and evolution of the stellar worlds.

The satellite's high orbit -- 200 thousand kilometres in the apogee and 2 thousand in the perigee, its powerful double-mirror telescope with the main mirror's diameter of 80 centimeters -- make the most remote space objects accessible for observations. "Astron", for instance, carried out an observation of the XY-2 Orion star separated from the earth by the distance of over 3 thousand light years. On this hot super-giant -- its tempeature is 25 thousand degrees and the sixe equals a hundred sun radii -- a huge discharge of matter with a velocity of over 400 km per second has been discovered for the first time. Also, spectres of stars were registered in the constellation of Cancer, with a high content of super-heavy elements. Important information has been obtained for understanding the origins of chemical elements.

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN SCIENTIFIC MEETING -- The scientific council bureaus of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences on complex energy problems are meeting in Baku. (Makhsulov), academician of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, opened the meeting on 17 May. Academician (Milichev), chairman of the Scientific Council Bureau of Complex Energy Problems, addressed the meeting on the obligation of improving power generation in the Soviet Union in light of the decision adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. Also attending the meeting are scientists and producers [istihsalatchilar] from 40 cities throughout the country. They will acquaint themselves with the research of their colleagues in Azerbaijan in the republic's energy system and visit scientific research institutes and vocational technical schools. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 18 May 83 GF]

ARMED FORCES POLITICAL DIRECTORATE ON DISCIPLINE

PM161131 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 May 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "In the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate": "Strengthening Labor Discipline"]

[Text] A conference of leading workers of the political directorates of the branches of the Armed Forces and political organs of main and central directorates, leaders of directorates and services in charge of production enterprises, and trade union workers has taken place in the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Measures were examined for further strengthening labor discipline, improving working conditions in production and making economical use of socialist property in USSR Defense Ministry enterprises and organizations in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the instructions of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The report by Colonel General M. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and the speeches pointed out that work on strengthening conscious labor discipline and on rallying labor collectives in USSR Defense Ministry enterprises and organizations has become appreciably more active. The initiative of pace-setting Moscow enterprises on launching a movement to further strengthen discipline and order in production has been universally supported. The socialist pledges for 1983 have defined concrete tasks for enhancing organization at workplaces and in labor collectives. This is all having a positive effect upon the activity of production enterprises. An absolute majority of them has successfully coped with the targets for the first 3 months of the 3d year of the 5-year plan.

A high level of discipline is being achieved through the joint coordinated efforts of the command and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and a comprehensive approach to the problem. Its solution is inextricably connected with improving educational activity and labor organization, with developing socialist competition and the movement for communist labor, and with concern to create good working and recreational conditions for people.

At the same time, as was pointed out at the meeting, in some collectives these questions are still being resolved slowly and with insufficient effectiveness. The party and trade union committees and economic leaders of a number of enterprises and organizations have approached the resolution of the tasks of further strengthening labor discipline as a short-term campaign, have limited themselves to introducing measures aimed, for the most part, at stepping up the struggle against individual violators of discipline, and are doing little to increase the level of organization and are introducing measures aimed, for the most part, at stepping up the struggle against individual violators of discipline, and are doing little to increase the level of organization and introduce order in production as a whole. It is essential in all ways to step up the struggle to strengthen discipline, eliminate losses in worktime, reduce cadre turnover and improve working and living conditions as a main factor in fulfilling the plan targets for 1983 and the 5-year plan.

The attention of political organs was drawn to the need to improve the leadership of production collective party organizations and to improve the personal example set by communists. Party organizations of financially autonomous production enterprises and construction organizations must make fuller use of their right to monitor the administration's activity and increase their influence on improving the work of the production management apparatus, planning and supply and on cadre selection and placement.

It is essential to raise in every possible way the educational role of labor collectives and to help ensure that all social organs function efficiently. This chiefly concerns trade union organizations, without whose participation not a single question of life in a collective can be solved. It is important that they make use of the whole range of forms and methods for influencing social processes in collectives and developing production. It is the paramount duty of political organs and party organizations to assist them in this matter.

The report and speeches underlined that the USSR Defense Ministry central organs in charge of industrial enterprises have a large role to play in resolving the questions discussed at the conference. The central apparatus political organs and party organizations should do their utmost to increase the responsibility of communists in the main and central directorates for the state of production activity, discipline and order in subordinate enterprises.

The discussion of the USSR draft law on labor collectives and on increasing their role in managing enterprises, institutions, and organizations has developed everywhere, the conference noted, and is being conducted in a businesslike and committed fashion. The Army and Navy workers and employees see this document as a new display of the concern of the CPSU and Soviet state to develop socialist democracy and enhance the collectives' role in resolving questions of economic and social development. Political organs are required to ensure the wide participation of workers and employees in discussion of the draft law, to develop the militancy and activeness of the primary party organizations as the political nucleus of labor collectives, and to make fuller use of the educational potential of trade union and komsomol organizations in the struggle to fulfill the tasks set by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum.